THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

"GIVE US FOOD, MR. MAYOR! OUR CHILDREN ARE STARVING!"

WOMEN OF NEW YORK'S EAST SIDE CLAMORING BEFORE THE CITY HALL FOR RELIEF FROM THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

FOOD RIOTS IN THE UNITED STATES

HUNGER RIOTS in the richest city of the Union in a period of unprecedented national prosperity are startling enough to arrest the attention of our city, State, and Federal legislators even at a time when the shadow of impending war obscures all minor issues. Almost as if by preconcerted signal, on February 20, the women of various tenement districts of New York and Brooklyn began a campaign of riotous protest against the high price of food in the local markets. They upset the push-carts and barrows of the food-pedlers, and in some cases threw kerosene on the stock. They improvised boycotts and drove away intending purchasers. Hundreds of women of the East Side marched to the City Hall shouting "Give us food!" "Feed our children!" And later a mass-meeting adopted resolutions calling upon the Government for relief.

"Those who are hungry are increasing by thousands as the cost of living ascends the scale," declares Senator Norris, of Nebraska, and Senator Borah, of Idaho, sees a parallel between present conditions in this country and those which immediately preceded the revolution in France, when the people marched through the streets of Versailles crying for bread. Even if the charge is true that these riots are being stage-managed and accelerated by agents of the Central Powers who wish to see Congress supplement Germany's submarine campaign by placing an embargo on the exportation of foodstuffs to the Entente Allies, they nevertheless emphasize a situation which bears with special severity upon the poor of our cities. As the New York *Tribune* remarks, "the plain fact is that in a year of unparalleled 'prosperity,' with wages in many industries increased and unemployment almost an unknown quantity, there is wide-spread discontent, discomfort, actual suffering among workers because of the cost of foods." Whatever the other influences that may have contributed to the recent riotous demonstrations of incensed housewives in New York's tenement districts, editorial observers point out, the pressure of rising food-prices is a fact, and is not to be ignored. How much of this pressure is due to the world-wide shortage in crops and the drain made upon the supply by the warring nations, and how much to

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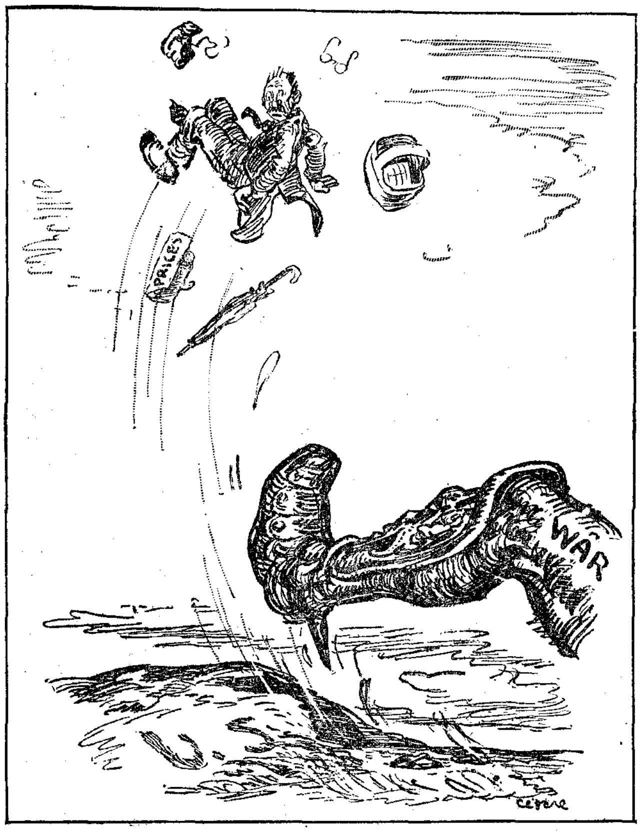
such factors as the greed of food-speculators, the congestion of the railroads, and the scarcity of agricultural labor, are questions upon which even expert opinion has not yet reached an agreement. To shed light upon this subject, and to provide remedies if possible, President Wilson has directed the Federal Trade Commission "to investigate and report the facts relating to the production, ownership, manufacture, storage, and distribution of foodstuffs."

Meanwhile we learn from the New York market reports that the prices of potatoes, cabbage, and onions are now twice what they were in Civil-War times; that in a brief two months potatoes have gone up 100 per cent.; onions, 366 per cent.; cabbages, 212½ per cent.; beans, 300 per cent.; and beets, 100 per cent. A Chicago dispatch quotes representatives of the packers as predicting a new increase of from 10 to 40 per cent. in retail prices of meats. Reports from Kansas City, Milwaukee, and Omaha agree in their accounts of steadily soaring food-prices. And Mr. Joseph Hartigan, New York's Commissioner of Weights and Measures and Secretary of Mayor Mitchel's Committee on Food Supply, predicts that unless the spring crop of garden-truck from the South and Southwest proves unusually large, this city will have to face a period of high prices for foodstuffs unparalleled in its history. Talking with a representative of the New York *Tribune*, Commissioner Hartigan emphasized these three underlying factors in the present situation:



THE MAILED FOOT—AND THE CONSUMER.

—Cesare in the New York *Evening Post*.

> "Subnormal production. The failure or partial failure of certain crops has greatly decreased the supply of food-products.
>
> "An abnormal amount of exports. Since the war began, and especially within the last six months, an excessive amount of food-products has gone out of this country to help feed Europe.
>
> "A large increase in the consumption of foodstuffs in this country, due primarily to the general prosperity brought on by the war, which has caused many American families to increase their table expenditures."

Conditions are aggravated, too, he said, by speculation:

> "It seems to be an individual privilege for any dealer in food-products in this country to hold back his supplies for higher prices, if he chooses to do so. There doesn't seem to be any effective way as yet to stop this practise. There have been investigations and inquiries going on for the last two and a half years, and yet nobody has ever been arrested or indicted or fined."

And then he added more ominously:

> "I am afraid that New York will experience such high prices in the next three months as to make the situation alarming.
>
> "Wholesale dealers state that canned foods are disappearing from the market and that reserve stocks are entirely wiped out. This condition is due, it is said, to the vast amount of canned and preserved foodstuffs purchased here by foreign countries for future shipment.
>
> "Cereals in enormous quantities are being shipped out of the country. Wholesale dealers complain that they can not fill retail orders. One large cereal concern is reported to have contracted for 100,000 barrels of prepared oats to be delivered at seaboard before June 1, 1917."

Representative Meyer London, Socialist Congressman from New York City, makes this contribution to the discussion:

> "A dollar now is worth only 12 or 15 cents of its normal value as far as its food-purchasing value is concerned. . . . . . .
>
> "The most remarkable thing about conditions in New York is that there has been no increase in wages in the biggest industry in New York City and State—the clothing industry. This usually is a safe barometer that reflects any prosperity. There is no doubt that there is prosperity somewhere, and prosperity usually is reflected first in the industries that furnish the necessities of life—food and clothing. The only explanation I can find is that the enormous increases in food-prices have eaten up increased wages so that the masses are not even able to buy an extra suit of clothes.
>
> "Prosperity, of course, is with us somewhere, but it has not come down to the great masses of the poor, who usually are the first to feel prosperity or hard times. I believe there is no solution now but national regulation of food."

Another suggestion is offered by Mr. J. P. Griffen, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, who urges the railroads to give right of way to shipments of foodstuffs. In a telegram addrest to the presidents of the Eastern railroads, he says:

> "Despite all your assurances, no relief has been afforded to move grain and other food-products out of Chicago.
>
> "The present scarcity of supplies borders on famine in many communities, with consequent inflation of values directly chargeable to the failure of railroads to meet this national emergency.
>
> "I request that instructions be issued by you forthwith prohibiting movement of any freight at this time except foodstuffs, coal, and other commodities necessary to sustain human and animal life.
>
> "Unless this is done there is great danger of riot and anarchy throughout this land. The present situation is largely caused by railroads giving preference to commodities other than those necessary to maintain life. Failure to meet the situation is squarely up to the railroads."

The New York *Evening Sun* tells of one commission merchant who made a profit recently of $500,000 in onions, which he bought at $3 a bag and sold at $14. The food-speculator is the real cause of food-riots, thinks the New York *World*, which urges the State to exercise its police power and take over the food-supply "by due process of law," for a "just compensation" to be later determined. Governor Whitman, recognizing the situation as "the most serious, perhaps, in the history of this State," gave his approval to a pending bill which would empower a Food and Markets Commission, "in case of an emergency creating or threatening to create a scarcity of food," to "take such measures to secure relief as it may deem desirable." Of this emergency clause the Governor says:

> "In my opinion it will enable the commission to commandeer food anywhere within the State in a time of crying necessity such as the present. I think it would enable the commission to take over cold-storage plants and administer them on behalf of the State in the interest of distribution along lines that would quickly relieve a stringency in food. I think that under this clause the dictatorship in force in Germany could be duplicated here, always providing that the emergency exists."

The Evening Post cites figures to show that on January 1, four-fifths of the potato-crop of New York State was being held back by the farmers for higher prices. And in the New York *Globe* we read:

> "In 1916 the country produced 400,000,000 fewer bushels of corn than in 1915; of wheat, 400,000,000 fewer bushels; of oats, 200,000,000 fewer bushels; of barley, 50,000,000 fewer bushels; of potatoes, 100,000,000 fewer bushels. In these five crops production was down 1,150,000,000 bushels, or ten bushels pe rcapita.
>
> "A glance at these figures sufficiently indicates one cause of higher prices, and the cause is of such a nature as to suggest that noisy visits to the Mayor will not remove it.
>
> "Yet things can be done that are not done. The American system of distribution is wasteful and extravagant. Speculators in supplies are permitted to extort. Retailing has overhead expenses that require too high a profit percentage. Toll-takers of all kinds have successfully interposed themselves between producers and consumers. Rents going to landlords are higher in New York than in any other city in the world. We have no market system and attempt to get along with methods which may be appropriate to a village, but not to a concentrated population of 6,000,000.
>
> "These things have long been known, yet neither the City Hall, nor Albany, nor Washington does anything to the purpose. From time to time there are 'investigations,' but no results. Few are disposed to grapple with the realities of the situation, and when any one makes any definite practical proposal, he is fallen on by all sorts of special interests which have a pecuniary concern in perpetuating bad conditions."

The inquiry into food-conditions called for by President Wilson is to be conducted by the Federal Trade Commission with the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture. The subject will be considered under ten heads, as follows:

> "Meat and meat products, dairy products, poultry and eggs, including cold storage, fish, cereals and milling products, vegetable oils, perishable fruits, sugar and canned goods, perishable vegetables and ice."

Upon the findings of this investigation, Washington dispatches tell us, the President intends to formulate a program of remedy, legislative or administrative, or both. How soon we may expect relief by this route is not stated. In a letter sent to the Commission and to the Secretary of Agriculture, he says in part:

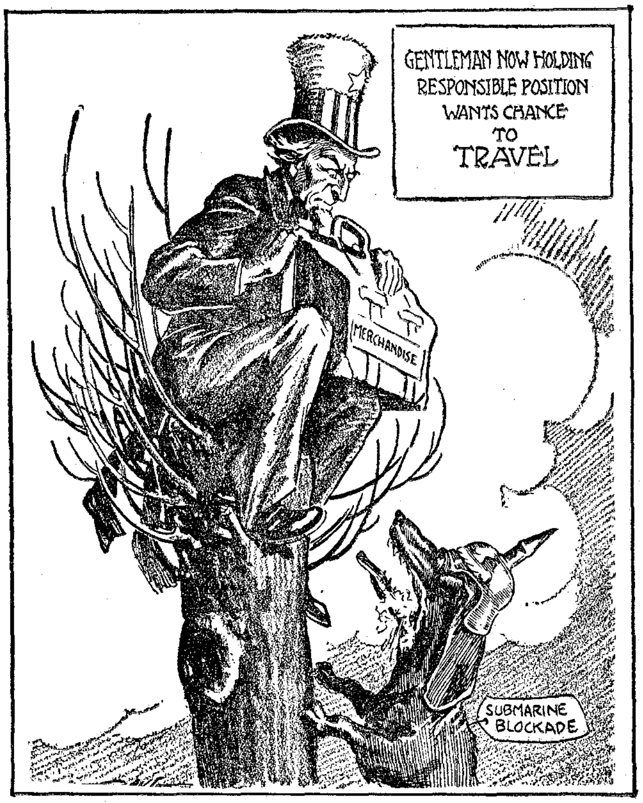
> "While the population of the nation has increased 26,000,000 since 1900, the production of the two leading cereals, corn and wheat, while tending to increase, has shown only a slight advance, and that of the meat products in the same period has shown an increase of only 3,500,000 pounds—a decrease of twenty-nine pounds per capita.
>
> "Much can be done, and is being done, to change this situation through improved methods of production and through the control or eradication of plant and animal diseases. But there are problems also of distribution; and, in some respects, the problems presented in this field are the more difficult. . . . It is obvious that there will be no sufficient incentive to enlarge production if there does not exist an unobstructed and economical system of distribution. Unjustifiable fluctuations in prices are not merely demoralizing; they inevitably deter adequate production.
>
> "It has been alleged before committees of the Congress and elsewhere that the course of trade in important food products is not free, but is restricted and controlled by artificial and illegal means. It is of the highest public concern to ascertain the truth or falsity of these allegations. No business can be transacted effectively in an atmosphere of suspicion. If the allegations are well grounded it is necessary that the nature and extent of the evils and abuses be accurately determined, so that proper remedies, legislative or administrative, may be applied. If they are not true it is equally essential that the public be informed, so that unrest and dissatisfaction may be allayed."

To the Milwaukee *Leader* (Socialist) an investigation now seems like locking the barn-door after the horse is stolen, because "our surplus food-supply has already been shipped abroad." But the Chicago *Herald* rejoices at the possibility of a "real" investigation at last:

> "The country is in the mood for an investigation that will be long and deep and thorough. It is tired of these continued flurries about high prices that get nothing except possibly a politician into Congress or some other job or into the newspapers."

NEW TREATMENT FOR OLD TREATIES

EVEN WHILE DR. ZIMMERMANN, German Foreign Secretary, was declaring that there could be "no step backward" in the new submarine campaign that might send American citizens to the bottom of the sea, other high authorities in Berlin, so the New York *Sun* observed with amazement, "were invoking our old treaty of 1828 with Prussia for the protection of Germans in America against internment if hostilities should break out." This amazement was shared by a goodly number of the *Sun's* contemporaries. Germany, protested the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, evidently considers Article XXIII of the 1828 treaty, which would protect her citizens, "a sacred document," while Article XII, which should protect our ships, "is a mere scrap of paper." The New York *World* is no more emphatic than dozens of other dailies in exclaiming that when our ships "were warned off the sea" by Germany, the century-old agreement "was ripped to ribbons." Even the Milwaukee *Leader*, edited by a pacifist Socialist of Austrian birth, finds it difficult to understand how Germany, under this treaty, can "find sanction for its submarine campaign as it affects American shipping."


GENTLEMAN NOW HOLDING RESPONSIBLE POSITION WANTS CHANCE TO TRAVEL
MERCHANDISE
SUBMARINE BLOCKADE

WANTED—

—Evans in the Baltimore *American*.

Twice, it is noted in the daily press, have events focused attention upon this "musty old document"—first, when both Germany and the United States admitted its bearing on the *William P. Frye* case, and more recently when the German Foreign Office prest the departing American Ambassador to reaffirm and enlarge the treaty provisions relating to citizens of either nation left war-bound in the jurisdiction of the other. In view of the "negation" of other provisions by the German war-zone decree, this suggestion is set down by the Philadelphia *Record* as a noteworthy "exhibition of nerve," and the subsequent similar communication through the Swiss Minister at Washington is held to be "equally impertinent."

In view of these incidents and the heated editorial discussion of the Prussian treaty or treaties, it is important to understand the exact status and history of these agreements. The New York *Sun* has called attention to some of the essential facts in a notable editorial, and Mr. S. E. Edmunds, lecturer on international law in the St. Louis University Law School, has written to the New York *Times* a letter elucidating certain phases of this chapter in our diplomatic history. From these two sources, supplemented by other newspaper articles, are taken the following paragraphs of quotation and explanation:

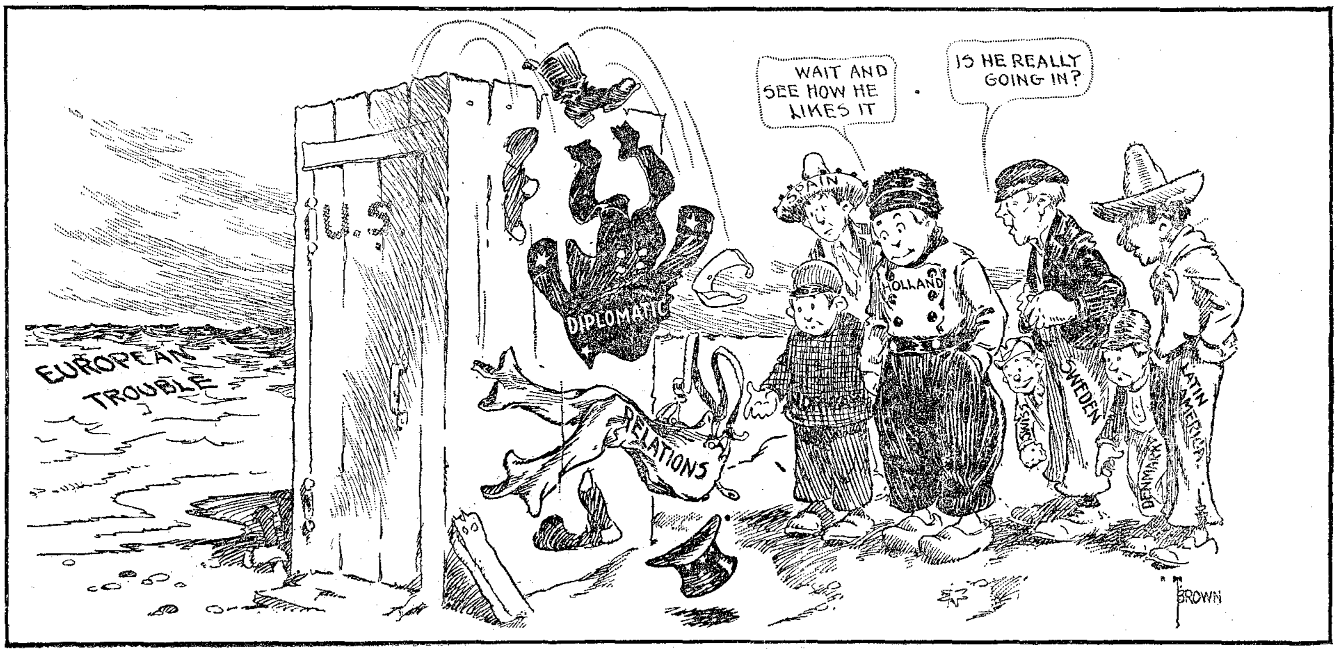
> The first treaty of "commerce and amity" between the United States and Prussia dates from 1785, before the one country had found her Constitution and the other had lost her Frederick the Great; the American negotiators were Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and John Adams. This treaty was revised in 1799, while John Quincy Adams was our representative in Berlin. In 1810 this second treaty expired by time limit, but it was revived in 1828. Secretary of State Henry Clay and Ludwig Niederstetter, representing Prussia, signed their names to an instrument reaffirming certain portions of the old treaties, it being expressly stated that Article XII of the treaty concluded between the parties in 1785, and Articles XIII to XXIV, inclusive, of the similar treaty concluded at Berlin in 1799, "are hereby revived with the same force and virtue as if they made part of the context of the present treaty" of 1828.
>
> Article XXIII, of 1799, thus reenacted in 1828, contains those provisions which the Germans would now like to see reaffirmed and expanded by our Government. It is effective in case of war between the United States and Prussia (now represented by the German Empire). In the first place, it says:
>
> "If war should arise between the two contracting parties, the merchants of either country then residing in the other shall be allowed nine months to collect their debts and settle their affairs, and may depart freely, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance."
>
> Further provisions of this portion of the treaty relate to the treatment of women and children, scholars, fishermen, and artizans carrying on their peaceful occupations in unfortified places, and also to the humane treatment of prisoners of war taken by either side. The above provisions are clinched by this general declaration:
>
> "Neither the pretense that war dissolves all treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending this or the next preceding article; but, on the contrary, that the state of war is precisely that for which they are provided, and during which they are to be as sacredly observed as the most acknowledged articles in the law of nature and of nations."
>
> All this, which so interests Wilhelmstrasse, comes into play only when and if the peace of a century and a half between the United States and Germany is broken. Certain other provisions, meant to be effective whenever one of the two signatory nations is at war with a third Power, are of very much more pressing concern to the editors of the American press. In particular, the Article XII of 1785, reaffirmed in 1828, has been found intensely interesting. It reads as follows:
>
> "If one of the contracting parties should be engaged in war with any other Power, the free intercourse and commerce of the subjects or citizens of the party remaining neuter with the belligerent Powers shall not be interrupted. On the contrary, in that case, as in full peace, the vessels of the neutral party may navigate freely to and from the ports and on the coasts of the belligerent parties, free vessels making free goods, insomuch as all things shall be adjudged free which shall be on board any vessel belonging to the neutral party, altho such things belong to an enemy of the other; and the same freedom shall be extended to persons who shall be on board a free vessel, altho they should be enemies to the other party, unless they be soldiers in actual service of such enemy."
>
> The revived Articles XIII, XIV, and XV from the treaty of 1799 provide that contraband carried in neutral bottoms may not be confiscated, but must be duly paid for; after a contraband cargo is removed, a neutal vessel must be allowed to proceed to its destination. If a neutral merchantman is convoyed by a neutral man-of-war, the war-ship's commander has but to state that the other ship is under his protection to establish the status of ship and cargo without further examination.

Read this part of the treaty—more especially that Article XII—says the New York *Sun,* "and remember that it is written on the same scrap of paper where are recorded the contract engagements to which statesmen at Berlin now call attention and which Berlin asks us to reaffirm." Washington is no longer under obligation to consider the Prussian treaties, in the opinion of the Detroit *Free Press,* since they are no longer in existence; Berlin is "demanding recognition of the non-existent."

But to so good an authority on international law as Prof. Ellery C. Stowell, of Columbia University, this position seems quite untenable. Germany might violate the treaty articles relating to neutrality, and "with the outbreak of hostilities those articles would be at an end. On the other hand, the two articles relating to the state of war are as distinct as tho they had been included in a separate treaty." They are made especially and solely "for the event of war, whatever may have been its cause," says Professor Stowell, as quoted in the New York papers, and the United States will, therefore, strictly observe them. In any event, he adds, "they are nothing but what any civilized state should accord on the basis of humanity."

The changes suggested by Germany would amplify the existing treaty so as to place Germans in this country and Americans in Germany, in case of war, on almost exactly the same footing as neutrals, and for an indefinite time, instead of the nine months' period provided in the treaty.

These suggestions are to be ignored by our Government, the New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent learns. But the President has relieved the anxiety of some aliens lest their bank-deposits should be seized in case of war by authorizing the statement that "all such fears are entirely unfounded." This the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* hails "as a word of deliverance" which is "better than treaties."

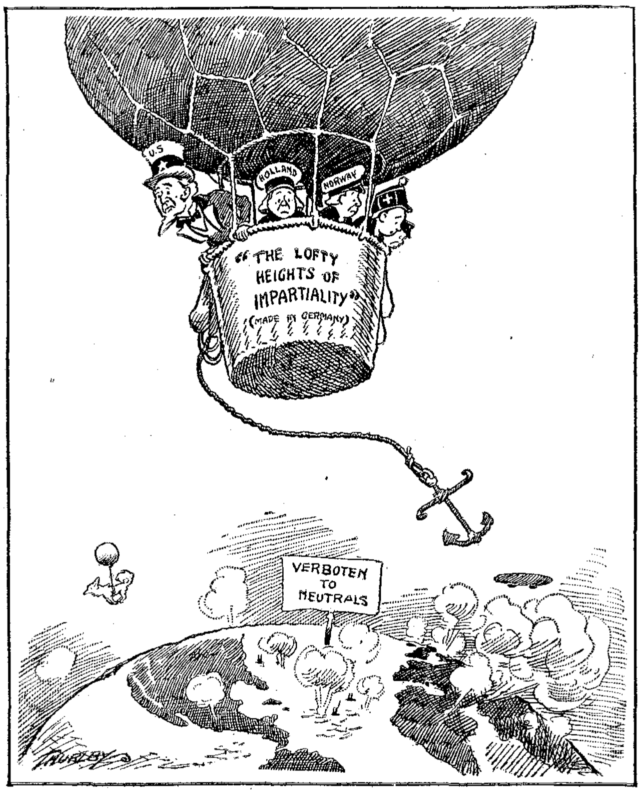


MORE WATCHFUL WAITING. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

WHERE THE OTHER NEUTRALS STAND

THE "CYNICAL SATISFACTION" of the German press that the "other neutrals" did not break with Germany impels some of our editorial observers, such as the Philadelphia *Record*, to assert that nevertheless their judgment is exactly the same as that of the United States, that the German course is "a violation of the law of nations and of the law of civilization." And the Seattle *Times* says an act which in the case of the United States is "heroic," in their case "might border on insanity."

The New York *World* cites Berlin newspapers as attributing the course of the small neutral nations to the sad fate of Roumania, and remarks that nothing is said of the tragedy of Belgium, which is "infinitely more a deterrent and formerly quite as much a Prussian boast." Aside from the United States and Latin America, we are further informed, neutrals in this conflict are "weak either in men or in money or in their exposure to attack," but their moral influence is "emphatically on the side of the President," who probably never expected anything more.



GERMAN NOTION OF NEUTRALS' PLACE.

—Thurlby in the Seattle *Daily Times*.

The roll-call of neutral opinion on Germany's course of action, remarks the Boston *News Bureau*, is virtually complete with the tripartite protest of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, and it adds "that practically the whole non-belligerent world has told Germany in words of varying force but of single import what it thinks of the program she claims 'moral grounds' for inaugurating." Sweden gives out the text of the joint note, this journal goes on to say, which declares that the Teuton blockade is illegal because of distance from shore, lack of prize-court provision, dangerous operation by means of submarines, lack of distinction among victims, trespass upon traffic between neutrals, etc. We read also that—

> "Berlin is told that full reservations are made not only for 'material damage,' but also for the vital issue concerned—'loss of human lives.'
>
> "Holland on February 7 told Berlin that it 'can only see in such destruction of neutral ships violation of the rights of nations, to say nothing of an attack upon the laws of humanity.'
>
> "The Spanish Premier has said: 'It was our absolute duty, incumbent on all governments, to protect the lives and properties of our citizens against illegal attacks.'
>
> "Switzerland 'protests energetically' against the 'attack upon the rights of peaceful commerce.'
>
> "Brazil has protested to Berlin against the 'imminent menace of unjust sacrifice of lives, destruction of property, and wholesale disturbance of commercial transactions.'
>
> "Peru serves notice that it considers the *U*-boat program 'opposed to international law and the legal rights of neutrals.' Bolivia uses still stronger language. Argentina laments 'such extreme measures,' and expresses opinion by inference in saying it will in cases that arise apply 'principles and fundamental rules of international law.'
>
> "China flatly tells Berlin that the consequence of the new program 'imperiling lives and property in violation of international law' will be a severance of relations.
>
> "And all the neutrals, including even Greece, serve notice of full reservation of rights of their ships and citizens.
>
> "The whole world—the joint 'opinion of mankind'—points the finger of accusation at Germany as a deliberately law-breaking criminal."

While it is not difficult to understand the refusal of the European neutrals to follow the lead of the United States, says the Chicago *Post*, it is more so in the case of South-American countries, who could risk but little in making common cause with us. These nations that now hold back are forfeiting their right to a determining part in the ultimate readjustment, which *The Post* conceives to be "the most serious phase of their cautious policies," and this journal adds:

> "For this reason it would be well could the western world be represented by both northern and southern continents. The United States would welcome the comradeship of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. These four great republics could speak for the democracies of the Americas in a voice of power.
>
> "For this reason, too, it would be well if the claims of the smaller nationalities, now represented by Belgium, Servia, Montenegro, and Roumania, could be strengthened by the pleas of Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland."

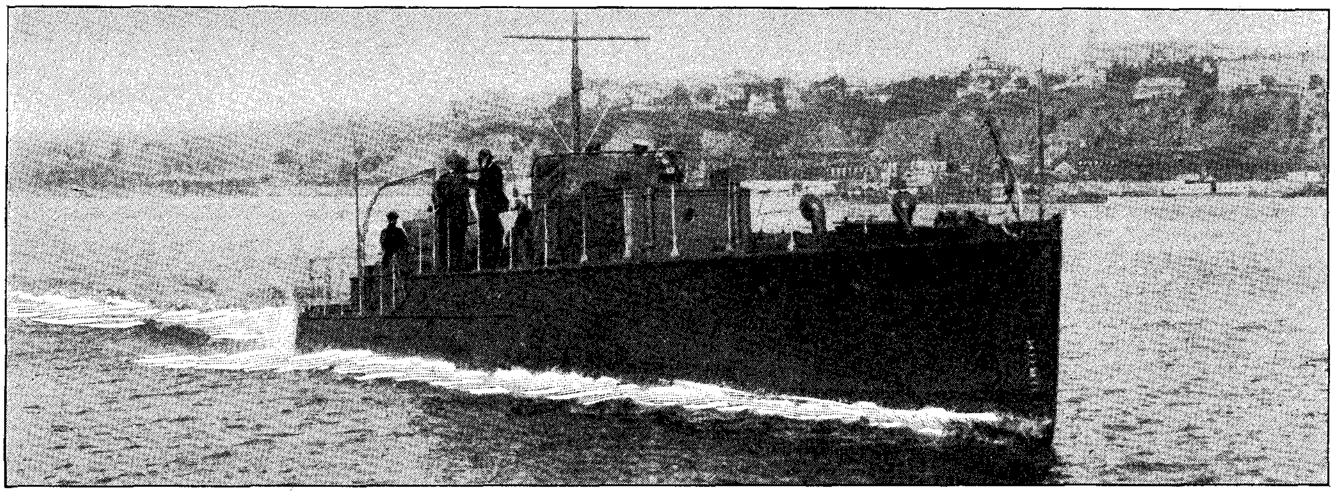
But the New York *Herald* points out that the attitude of the neutrals of South and Central America is dictated by the diplomatic situation in which they find themselves. This situation is "that of the United States before the sending of the *Sussex* ultimatum on April 19 of last year." They have not had the direct issues with Germany that we have had, it is pointed out, however much they approve the stand taken by this Government in the *Sussex* case, and the step made necessary by Germany's recantation of its pledges following that affair. The fact is, *The Herald* adds, that "diplomatically the *Sussex* ultimatum and the resultant understanding was ours, not theirs."

Altho the other neutral nations have not severed diplomatic relations with Germany, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, they have nevertheless made clear their attitude toward that nation's policy of "lawless and inhuman warfare at sea." And this fact, "when it penetrates to the consciousness of the German people," will not be without effect. For—

> "In the end a nation even in desperate mood must experience a sense of recoil and apprehension when it is made aware that its policy goes counter to the deeply rooted convictions of the civilized world."

Admiration for China is exprest in many quarters because that Government of all the Powers that have followed the lead of the United States in notes of protest to Germany, remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, is the most aggressive, tho "the dignity of the Orient" is in her phrasing, and this journal quotes from the document the declaration that "if, contrary to expectation, this protest be ineffective, China will be constrained, to its profound regret, to sever diplomatic relations." "No weasel words" are these, comments *The Eagle*, and the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* points out that—

> "China will not be able to do much physically in the event of a war between the United States and Germany, but this action shows that the Chinese heart is located in the right place. China does not forget that the United States was the first nation to recognize the new Chinese republic; neither does it forget that the Kaiser's orders to the German portion of the punitive expedition into China, on the occasion of the Boxer insurrection, were characterized by great severity, in marked contrast to the orders issued to troops of other nations."



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ONE OF THE 550 "SEA WASPS" BUILT BY AN AMERICAN FIRM FOR THE BRITISH NAVY.

These "submarine chasers" are 80 feet long, draw only 4½ feet of water, have a speed of 22 knots, and can turn in their own length. Each is armed with a 3-inch rapid-fire gun on the forward deck.

"LIMITED-LIABILITY" WAR

IN CASE WAR COMES with Germany, what is to be our relationship with the Entente Alliance? This is a difficult question which the Newark *News* would have us consider thoroughly in advance. There is, on the one hand, our reluctance to become entangled in "any territorial or commercial aspirations" held by the Alliance, and, on the other, our purpose "to fight Germany in the most effective way possible, if it comes to war." Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard recently returned a categorical "No" to the question whether he would resist an invasion of America. On the very same day Congressman Callaway (Dem., Texas) publicly asserted that it would be "cowardly for the United States now, or at any other time, on any pretext whatever, to declare war on Germany." Now the true American attitude, the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* believes, is represented neither by such pacifists as these, nor by "the Gardners," "the pro-Ally enthusiasts who urge the United States to side with the Entente Allies." As a "clear-cut declaration of the American position," the St. Louis editor recommends this statement made by Congressman Lenroot (Rep., Wis.) who said in the course of a speech containing a rebuke to the ultra-pacifists in Congress:

> "Representing the great American people here, we will vote to maintain, by force if need be, our liberties upon the sea; but that does not mean that we will vote a general declaration of war against Germany. It does not mean that we will intervene in the European war. It does not mean that we will send our men to the trenches of Europe. It does not mean that we are to sit in and determine the terms of settlement of European questions. It means only that we are going to settle our difficulty with Germany by compelling her to respect our rights upon the sea.
>
> "If war must come, it will be a war upon the sea, destroying every German submarine that we can and protecting our own ships until such time as Germany shall cease to be an outlaw upon the sea. When Germany shall again respect our rights our quarrel with her will be over and we will be ready to make peace with her, regardless of European nations or European quarrels."

The Globe Democrat thanks Mr. Lenroot and says for itself:

> "We should not fight for a united or an independent Poland, for Italy *irredenta*, for making Constantinople a Russian or a neutralized port, for reparation to Belgium, for the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, for laying the ghost of Prussian militarism, for keeping Germany from a place in the sun, or for any of the other ostensible ends of the great war. Our concern would be to make Germany quit sinking merchant vessels without opportunity to rescue crews and passengers. . . . . . .
>
> "Whether any step we took would help or hinder the cause of the Entente Allies would be a mere incident."

Uncle Sam, if forced into war with Germany, says the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, "would 'fight his own hand,' and having gained his own end would cease fighting." As *The Sentinel* reminds us:

> "He 'fought for his own hand' against Great Britain in 1812, and not as an ally of the Continental Powers with whom England was embroiled. Nor would the United States in case of war become a party *ipso facto* to the compact between the Entente Allies not to conclude a separate peace."

It is the belief of the Harrisburg *Patriot* (Dem.), controlled by the chief manager of President Wilson's campaign for reelection, that the President is himself inclined to this view. Mr. Vance McCormick's paper agrees that "to embrace the cause of the Allies at a time like this would involve all the far-flung agreements of that coterie of nations, the partition of Europe, the destinies of African and South-Sea colonies, and a deal of other affairs in which the United States has no interest whatever."

On the other hand, the Indianapolis *Star* declares it foolish to imagine we would "go it alone" in case of war with Germany. Ex-President Taft recently warned against the folly of "limiting the extent or demand of a war" in advance. And his brother's newspaper, the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, declares that "there is no such thing as a limited-liability war." If war with Germany comes, says the New York *Globe*, we will be safe from invasion only "because the Allied nations are sacrificing their boys in the trenches . . . and are we to accept all this without thought of help?" The New York *World* is convinced that we have now "come to a point at which our national interests run parallel to the interests of the western countries that are at war with Germany." So is the Newark *News*, which says:

> "In so far as the purpose of the Entente is to put an end to the control of Germany by the gospels of force, militarism, and domination, we are entirely in accord with the Entente and must recognize the fact. We are not fighting simply because of submarine warfare, altho it is that which will bring war if it comes. We will be fighting because the revival of submarine warfare simply shows that Germany has not changed her mind as to the eventual results of a policy of force; is not, as we once believed, receptive to similar international ideals as were exprest in the 'liberal peace'; prefers to attempt to dictate terms by arms. Once provocation is given, we could not stop fighting simply because Germany might abandon submarine warfare to get us out of her way. Until Germany showed a change of heart and a different outlook as to her relations with the world, we could not think that we had accomplished our purpose."

If we go to war with Germany, it will not be over any particular "overt act," asserts the New York *Tribune;* "we shall fight to defend a principle." Hence we should cooperate to the fullest extent with Germany's present enemies, for, only thus can the principle for which we fight be securely reasserted." A "localized, isolated, imitation war" would just suit Germany, we are told. But *The Tribune* does not expect such a war, and agrees fully with the military expert of the New York *Times*, who says:

> "We can not enter the war alone. Whether we like it or whether we do not, if we declare war on Germany or she on us, we become one of the Allies. To conduct the war all by ourselves, without regard to the general plan of the Entente, ignoring them completely, would be the safest and surest method of suicide."

The policy outlined by Mr. Lenroot, the New York *Sun* admits, expresses the wishes of many Congressmen, of a large section of the American people, and probably of the President himself; yet it is a policy "filled full of the very gravest menace to the future well-being of the United States." For the time being, says *The Sun*, the "humanitarian issues of the war," the killing of Americans, affronts to our representatives, and acts of German sympathizers in this country, may all be forgotten or condoned, "and war be based on the sinking of a single ship. But with the very first crack of a four-inch gun fired from an American cruiser at a German submarine the whole black indictment of Germany would be writ large on the consciousness of this nation, and the war would be fought in the name of humanity."

UNCENSORED NEWS FROM GERMANY

THE NEWS FROM GERMANY has been so confusing during the past year that the public has been in doubt about the real conditions in the Empire, remarks the Des Moines *Capital*, which, with other journals, gives great weight to the uncensored dispatches coming from correspondents who have left Germany since the rupture of relations. The most striking item in the news transmitted is that the real "boss" of Germany is General von Ludendorff, First Quartermaster-General, who is the Chief of Staff of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and also his trusted colleague. His hand is felt now not only in the strategic direction of the armies of the Central Powers, but also in Germany's whole economic and social life. Paris dispatches say that Americans arriving from Berlin, who were in a position to see "what was taking place behind the screen," report that General von Ludendorff appears to be the brain of the Army, while Field-Marshal von Hindenburg is the arm that executes his military plans. Ludendorff's voice in purely political and foreign policies, we are told, is due to his immense influence in the entourage of the German Emperor.

It appears that he dislikes Americans and is contemptuous of their military strength, tho aware of its potentialities, and holds that so far as any military organization is possible it could not be brought to bear upon the present war, which will be finished, in the opinion of General von Ludendorff, before the United States could get into action. It is the conviction of the von Ludendorff group, we are told, that the submarine war can be successful against England within three months, and that in any event it is "a powerful arm for immediate and continual use until the war is ended." The military situation in Germany, according to this Paris dispatch, is beginning to be affected by the exhaustion of man-power. All men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five have been gathered for the Army, and workmen within these ages have been replaced by men physically unfit for active service or below or beyond the age limits, and we read—

> "The German loss in dead, officially placed by the last public announcements as having reached slightly beyond 1,000,000 officers and men, is, according to cautious estimates, 300,000 or 400,000 beyond that figure. The sanitary service of the German Army has been very good, and because of this a high percentage of wounded soldiers has been able to return to the active army. Yet the number of permanently disabled among the wounded probably will bring the irreplaceable losses considerably beyond the 2,000,000 mark."

A different account of Germany's military condition appears in an Amsterdam dispatch to the London *Times*, which quotes an American who has lived for eighteen months in Frankfort as saying that every German man of military age who is not engaged in the munition-industry has been ordered into the Army, with the result that the German troops are now more numerous than at the beginning of the war. The resultant drain on other industries is supplied in large part by the mobilization of women workers. In a Paris dispatch from Mr. Carl W. Ackerman, formerly in Germany as representative of the United Press, we read that a feminine army of a million will step into the places of all possible civilian male workers and that the women's activities will take them right up to the firing-lines. The plan was arranged by the War-Service Bureau, and the women who volunteered first will be given perferential consideration in the appointment of officers. Certain women directors will be sent to headquarters on the various fronts to direct their auxiliary forces in cooperation with the military commanders. Empress Augusta gave first evidence of this extreme measure by her appearance at headquarters on the Kaiser's birthday, when important decisions were reached.

THE ARM AND BRAIN OF GERMAN DEFENSE.

Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff.

Ludendorff ist dafür ("Ludendorff is for it") is the prophetic phrase that has preceded all the great decisions of recent German policy, we learn from an Associated Press dispatch from Geneva. It preceded the introduction of universal auxiliary labor service, the conversion of German industry to an absolute war-basis, the transfer of Belgian workmen to Germany, the tightening of the food-distribution regulations, and finally unrestricted submarine war. We are reminded that in the exciting days of 1914, when the original German commander in the East had determined to retire before the superior Russian forces, General von Ludendorff was hurried eastward from Imperial Headquarters and picked up Field-Marshal von Hindenburg on the way to save the situation. Now he has only extended to all Germany the system which he introduced in the East when von Hindenburg was merely the overcommander of the Eastern forces. In the occupied districts of Russia full control of the administration lodged with General von Ludendorff, and to him were referred such questions as a new customs tariff for Poland, regulations for the tobacco trade, and new municipal regulations.

When he secured control of the factors of general economic life in Germany, we are told, his first decision was to remedy as far as possible the error of General von Falkenhayn, former Chief of the General Staff, who had attempted to fix the figure for the maximum consumption of munitions and had sadly underestimated the required amounts. General von Ludendorff's determination was to produce "not the amount of guns and munitions which experts might calculate as necessary, but the maximum amount of which Germany's industries were capable." To this end he subordinated all else, and we read that—

> "From this came Germany's scheme of mobilizing the entire labor-supply in direct service of the Army. The idea of the compulsory employment of Belgian labor in German industry, it may now be stated, was also General von Ludendorff's, not Governor-General von Bissing's, or, at any rate, when Governor-General von Bissing and the civil administration of Belgium raised against this scheme the impossibility of carrying it out without exciting diplomatic complications, it was 'the higher military authority' which overruled the objection and ordered the plan put into effect."

This Geneva informant also says that it is an open secret that the farming classes are "holding out" food-supplies from the general stock for the nation's necessities, and it appears that the "von Hindenburg appeal" to the patriotism of the farmers to provide extra fats for munition-workers, which brought out tons of pork and lard from hidden places, was inspired by General von Ludendorff. We read then:

> "All these decisions and determinations, of course, are covered by Field-Marshal von Hindenburg's name and authority, but the Field-Marshal leaves such non-military problems almost exclusively in the hands of von Ludendorff—the man who, as far as that is possible, is the dictator of Germany."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Germany evidently misses her American notes.—*Newark News.*

Tip to the Washington politicians: "See America first!"—*Boston Transcript.*

The *Lyman M. Law* is not the only law that has been torpedoed.—*Philadelphia Record.*

The one-man submersible should come under the head of an *I*-boat.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

A policy of frightfulness necessarily presupposes that every one else will observe the rules.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Not a few eminent candidates for political office regard the international crisis as a personal insult.—*New York Sun.*

Incurable weakness of the voluntary system of enlistment is that the most patriotic citizens get shot first.—*Wall Street Journal.*

This thing of flooding Congress with telegrams protesting against war is relished by the best of telegraph companies.—*Macon Telegraph.*

Nearly all Europe has now adopted the saving-daylight scheme. It seems to be about all there is for Europe to save.—*New York World.*

Mexico's demand that the warring nations be at peace is something like the conversation between the pot and the kettle.—*Chattanooga News.*

Very soon now any submarine that approaches New York Bay with hostile intent will be subject to seizure for display at Coney.—*Newark News.*

There are still some people who regard the sinking of the *Lusitania* as an overt act against citizens of the United States.—*Philadelphia North American.*

In spite of the fact that the Colonel has offered his services and those of his four sons, it might be well to look to our other defenses.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

Wilson bluntly rejected Germany's offer to permit only one American ship a week to cross to England. Since then he has done nothing to enable even one ship to cross.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Holland is in Dutch.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Millions for patriotism; not one cent for jingoism!—*Springfield Republican.*

A series of covert acts is equivalent to one overt act.—*Philadelphia North American.*

We only ask the Weather Powers not to permit the mercury to sink without warning.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Slowly, but surely, the Kaiser is torpedoing the hyphen beyond all hope of recovery.—*Washington Post.*

Judging him by his speech of yesterday, Representative Mann is our modern Patrick Heinrich.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Another good way to keep the Germans from sinking our ships might be to paint the picture of a beefsteak on them.—*Dallas News.*

It's an awful thing to have the kind of patriotism that has to be taken out and dusted whenever an emergency arises.—*Baltimore Sun.*

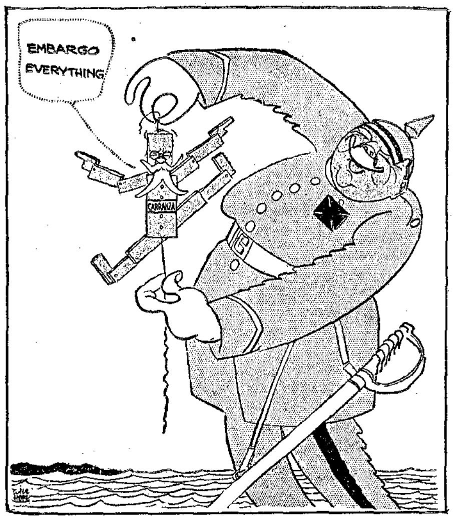
"God only knows where we will land if this country enters the war," says Congressman Mann. Probably at Dunkirk or Havre.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Among the vessels sunk was a Peruvian bark.—*News dispatch.* The underseas campaign will proceed with increased bitterness.—*Philadelphia North American.*

As we recall it, George Washington wasn't opposed to entangling alliances when Ben Franklin was signing up France as a utility out-fielder.—*Boston Transcript.*

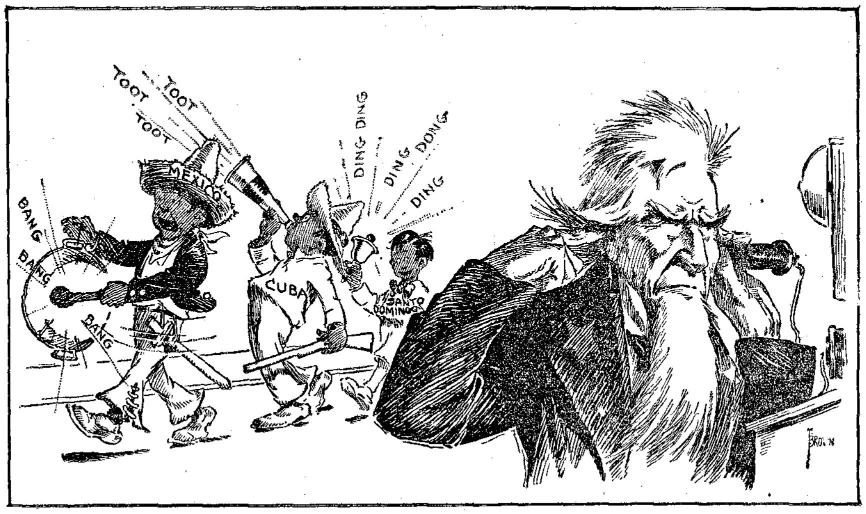
Some of our pussy-footing statesmen from Hyphenville don't seem to realize that if we got into this war there wouldn't be any more German-American vote to be afraid of.—*Boston Transcript.*

These Socialists who proclaim that rather than serve in the Army they would face a firing-squad fear that they might be shot if they helped to defend the country, and know that they will not be if they refuse.—*Philadelphia North American.*



CARRANZA UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

—Hope in the Chicago *Tribune.*



LONG DISTANCE—EUROPE ON THE WIRE.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

PLAYBOYS OF THE WESTERN WORLD.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

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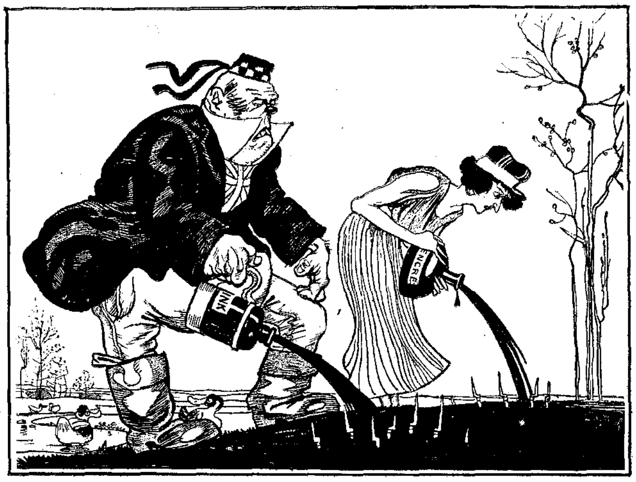
GERMAN TRENCHES BEING SHELLED BY FAR-DISTANT FRENCH GUNS.

The heavy artillery situated far in the rear keeps up an almost incessant bombardment of some section of the Western front.

THE WAR TO END THIS YEAR

PEACE WITH VICTORY will be attained this year, says Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, who tells us that he is now in a position to break through the German line on the Western front at any point and at any time that he may choose. This optimistic estimate of the difficulties that lie before him was made by the Field-Marshal for the benefit of a group of French journalists who were received at the British Headquarters in France. Sir Douglas Haig said, however, that railroads and artillery were still needed before the final "push" came:



THE SPRING OFFENSIVE!

Once again the Spring sowing will be diligently watered with ink.

—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"Our two most serious preoccupations at present are railway and artillery. We have had to construct within the last few months in the rear of our lines over 350 kilometers of railway lines, and recently I sent for the managers of the greatest railway companies in England. I showed them on the spot what had been done and what remains to be done. They understood the urgency and extent of the task.

"As regards munitions, we have realized the maximum. At this moment we can supply our allies in excess of their needs. We must, however, have more artillery, especially heavy artillery. The point is not merely to be equal to the enemy, but to overwhelm him with the whole of our strength."

When the British leader was asked if he would begin an offensive shortly, he replied:

"Who will commence it, the French, the Germans, or ourselves, that matters little. If the enemy commences either in the north or south in salients which appear to him favorable or on the former fields of battle, we are ready to receive him, and his effort will cost him dear. We have armies trained and fully equipped, so that at no moment will there be a possibility even in the rear that he can be able to reentrench himself.

"You ask me whether we shall break the German front. Most certainly we shall, and severely and at many points. The Germans, to defend themselves behind their front, have a very powerful network of railways. The first attacks of the general offensive may find themselves defeated at some points. But we shall strike with full force until we achieve the total destruction of the German Army."

Peace may not come signed, sealed, and delivered before January 1, 1918, says the Field-Marshal, but peace, in the sense of victory gained, will certainly be attained in 1917. As he phrases it:

"The year will be decisive in the sense that one will see take place on the battle-fields the decision of the war, that is to say, the event after which Germany will be shown to be beaten militarily. It may be that the year of decision is also the year of peace. We all desire and shall do everything in our power to bring about the desired result. Peace can only come with absolute victory, which will be attained by the force of our arms."

The Field-Marshal is not alone in this opinion, for, according to the Moscow *Russkoye Slovo*, General Brussiloff, addressing his staff officers, remarked:

"Information at my disposal and my personal conviction warrant me in saying that I am certain—just as certain as that I am standing before you—that during the coming year the enemy will be finally and completely routed."

That Germany is equally confident that the end will come this year—also in victory—is evident from the German press, which expect an early Franco-British attack in the West. The *Berliner Tageblatt*, in discussing prospects, says:

"All German intentions are veiled in impenetrable silence. All the greater is the noise made by the enemy about tactical moves as the prelude to overwhelming strategical ideas. Only one thing is sure—that the whole German front, strong, menacingly armed, and bitterly determined for the final fight, believes in great events in the spring.

"It appears that of our two enemies the Englishman has the toughest will for the fight. Most of the French remain faithful believers in the idea of victory, and will pursue the combined plans under the banner of their hopes. Over there, as over here, there are the same tense expectation and yearning for the end of this terrible time. The English, in so far as they are new-comers in this theater of war, seem to approach the matter somewhat more coldly. They have been well worked up by their Government and their Press, so that even some of the front-line troops seem not to have been affected at all by the German offer of peace."

Far greater efforts than ever before, thinks the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, will be put forth by the Entente in the spring, and the Central Powers will continue "to go on fighting in a theoretical defensive, which, however, can, of course, find its strategical expression in a practical offensive." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* continues:

"The question where we, and where the enemy, will take the offensive is stirring all minds in these weeks of preparation, and as a natural psychological consequence rumor is again in a state of activity. For the daily press to make complicated calculations about this question is unfruitful, because the necessary foundations for its solution are lacking. And what the enemy press write about it must also—with a difference of only more or less—be based upon speculation.

"The taking over of parts of the French front on the Somme by the English Army, which is some two million strong, permits the inference that French forces are to be released. These released forces, strengthened by new formations, will presumably take the offensive between the English right wing and the Swiss frontier. But the decision as to where this offensive will militarily be most appropriate we leave to the French General Staff. This French offensive is being prepared by reconnaissances, which in some cases are of quite a vigorous kind, and by 'retaining' feelers along our front, while we, for the matter of that, proceed in exactly the same way."

BRITAIN AND THE GERMAN COLONIES

"HOLDING IS KEEPING," say the British statesmen when discussing the position of the German colonies, all of which, with the exception of a tiny area in German East Africa, are now in Allied hands. At the same time they do not at all approve of the same doctrine being applied to Belgium, Poland, and other territory now occupied by the Central Powers. While these views have long been current, it is now officially announced that, come what may, the German colonial possessions are not to be restored after the war. As reported by the London *Morning Post*, Mr. Walter Long, British Colonial Secretary, speaking at a meeting at Westminster City Hall, thus announced the British policy:

"We have acquired possession of different German colonies in various parts of the world as a consequence of this war.

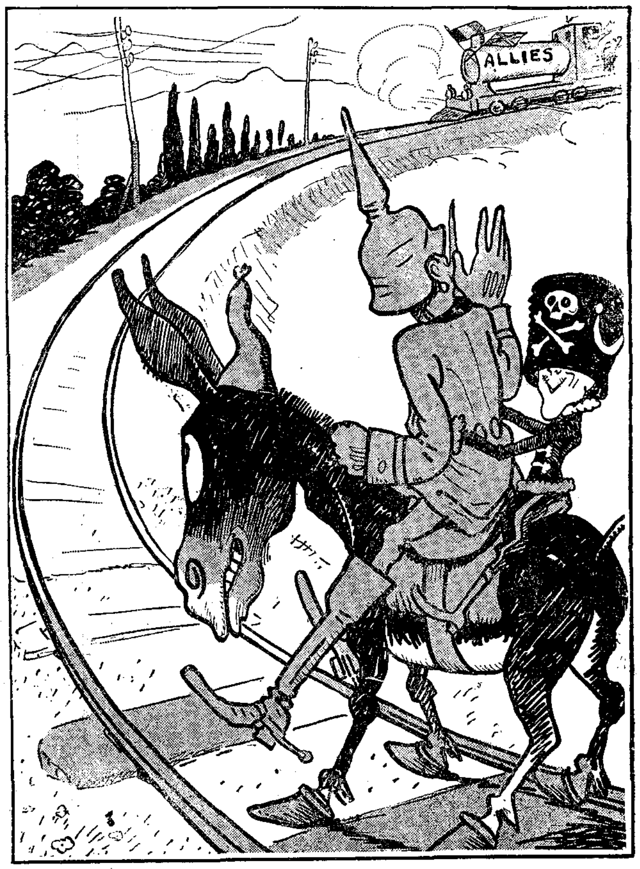
"Now, I speak with knowledge and with responsibility, and I speak as the representative for the moment of those overseas dominions which are the pride and glory of our Empire to-day, when I say: 'Let no man think that those struggles have been fought in vain. Let no man think that these territories shall ever return to German rule.'"

If the British succeed in carrying out their program, Germany stands to lose a vast amount of territory. The London *Daily Chronicle* sketches Germany's colonial empire for us when it remarks:

"Germany has lost all her colonies except one (German East Africa), and that vast territory will soon be in possession of the British forces who are fighting there. The following are the areas in square miles of her lost possessions:

S.-W. Africa	322,450	Pacific Colonies	94,640
Kamerun	300,000	Kiaochow	200
Togoland	33,700	Total	750,990

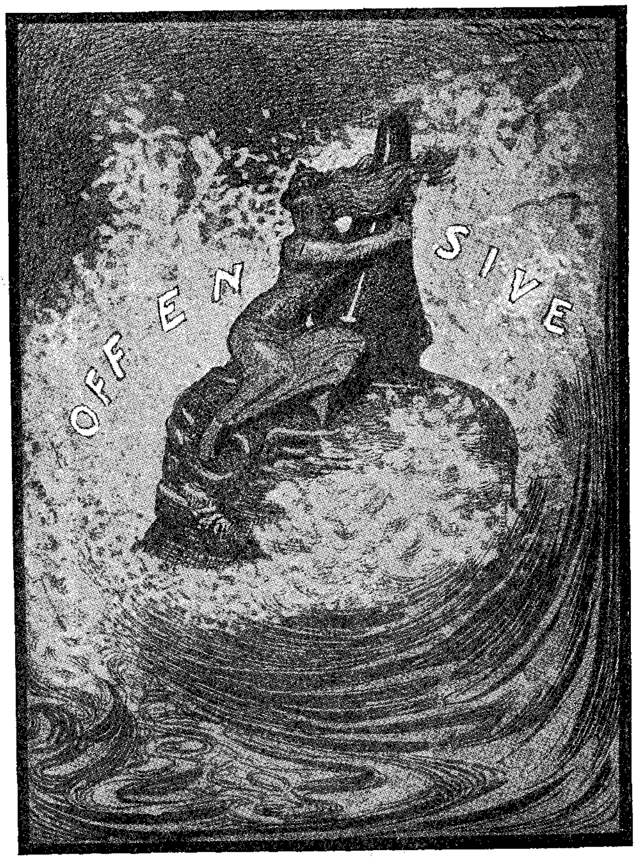
"The area of German East Africa is 384,180 square miles. The German Empire in Europe comprises 208,780 square miles of territory."



STOPPING THE TRAIN.

THE KAISER—"Hi! Hi! Why don't you get out of my way?"

—*Esquella de la Torratxa* (Barcelona).



THE OFFENSIVE.

GERMANY (in the breakers)—"Is it imagination—or do my legions really begin to waver?"

—*De Amsterdammer.*

NEUTRAL RAPS AT GERMANY'S POSITION IN THE WEST.

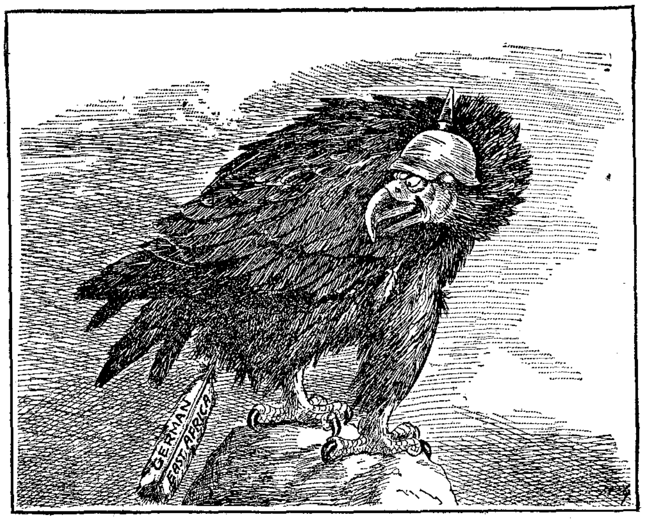
Commenting editorially on Mr. Long's statement, *The Chronicle* says:

"Mr. Walter Long made a very important declaration yesterday—namely, that none of the German colonies would be restored. He used words implying that this was not his individual opinion, but the decision of the Ministry.

"We welcome the declaration because (like the Czar's declaration to his Army about Constantinople and Poland) it clears up a point which there are risks in leaving ambiguous. In regard to Germany's Pacific colonies, and also to Southwest and East Africa, the British Empire has a vital interest, because a decision to return them to Germany would cause a grave breach between the mother country and three of the five Dominions. We are morally pledged to the Dominions in the matter.

"In regard to the Kamerun, France and Belgium are interested as well as ourselves; and we can not imagine that either of them would willingly consent to have Germany for a neighbor there again. Togoland is a small colony, but it was used to erect a great wireless station for the assistance of Atlantic commerce-raiders; and the submarine development strengthens the argument against returning what would be a merely strategical asset.

"Japan's retention of Kiaochow is taken for granted. Mr. Long's statement might be usefully supplemented some time by a similar one regarding the Mesopotamian end of the Persian Gulf. It bears much the same relation to India that German Southwest Africa bears to the Cape; and India deserves to have the claim put on record."



NEARLY ALL GONE.

GERMAN EAGLE—"Dash it all, there's the last of my Colonial tail-feathers nearly gone." —*Westminster Gazette.*

How Germany values her colonies can be seen from a recent article by Paul Rohrbach in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, where he states that need of raw materials makes colonies imperatively necessary to the future of the Fatherland. He continues:

"Of course, after our experiences in the matter of colonies, it is advisable to include a strong African colonial policy among our war-aims at the conclusion of peace, and create a real colonial empire in one or two big, compact blocks out of the hitherto scattered possessions which can not be permanently defended. Once this foundation is obtained, it will also be possible to found the necessary lines of connection—the fact that the African coasts on the east and west are only approachable in a few places favors this assurance strongly—and to make an organic, self-supporting, self-defending colonial empire out of the whole."

Dr. Solf, Germany's Colonial Minister, thinks that the colonial question will ultimately involve Germany in another war with the Entente. His arguments are set forth in a pamphlet from his pen, entitled "The World's War-Lessons for Our Colonial Policy," and his conclusions, as quoted by the Berlin *Kreuzzeitung*, run:

"If the statesman is permitted to draw conclusions from the teachings of the past, I find sure comfort for my colonial hopes in the conviction that the coalition which the world-war has raised up against us can not last. The Entente is an artificial formation, which is contrary to all history and the traditions of each of the Western Allies. The Entente will go to pieces on the impossibility of attaining its end, the annihilation of Germany. When the cannon are silent, we may reckon upon the arrangement of a grouping of the Powers which will better protect the world's peace. Our protectorates will never have to submit to such an unfavorable constellation as the present one."

The Essen *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, however, significantly remarks:

"We, too, have still territories in our hands which we need not return to their original owners. Of this the British Government must also take note."

GERMANY'S NEED OF VICTORY

INCONCLUSIVE PEACE means a victory for the other side. On this point the publicists in both belligerent camps agree, and both sides urge their respective nations to fight on until victory is gained. The semiofficial *Kölnische Zeitung* tells us why Germany needs, and must gain, a victory by drawing an awesome picture of Germany in defeat:

"What our enemies want is pretty much all that we or our allies possess. The Russian wants Constantinople, Galicia, the Bukowina, East and West Prussia, and Posen; the Italian wants Trieste and a part of Tyrol; the Frenchman wants Alsace-Lorraine and the left bank of the Rhine; the Englishman wants our Colonies, and of course also Heligoland and the ports on the North Sea and the Baltic. Our Navy, the whole of our artillery, and all our munitions are to be handed over, our Army is to be disbanded, and our people is to be made defenseless.

"In addition, our people would have to restore all the territories injured in the course of the war, and give guarantees for the future that it will never again take its own independent road, which might cross the roads of other peoples. Further, our people would have to pay a war indemnity of, let us say, $25,000,000,000, and our enemies would be so kind as to facilitate the raising of this sum by taking over the administration of all public undertakings, controlling communications, forests, and other profitable possessions, so as to deprive the State of all revenue. In a word, our enemies want nothing more and nothing less than to destroy Germany and to make our German people into the beggars of Europe.

"What this would mean ought to be clear to everybody in these expensive times. Thanks to our highly developed industry, our country was hitherto able easily to feed its seventy million inhabitants. The standard of living had improved constantly in all parts of the Empire, because of the constantly increasing opportunities of work. Emigration had almost entirely ceased, and had even given place to immigration and the return of emigrants. If our enemies have their will, our industry, by means of cunning cutting off of the imports of raw materials, will be reduced to a very modest level, totally inadequate for the needs of our people. Our people will be compelled to become once more the people of poets and philosophers, watching with hungry eyes how our enemies at their loaded tables enjoy their common spoils. And then, under the pressure of general want and of sorrow at the loss of the Fatherland, emigration will set in again, and the sons of our people will fertilize with their sweat the workfields of the world for the benefit of other people, while foreigners grow rich in Germany."

Going on to consider an inconclusive peace, the great Rhenish organ argues that some tangible asset must be acquired by conquest to offset the enormous burden of taxation the present war involves:

"Even a premature conclusion of peace, without a proper decision, would, for our people, be equivalent to a defeat. Our people would have to bear enormous burdens, and it must not be forgotten that the decisive war would have to be fought in a few years after a short peace-pause. If our people had to cover the interest on our loans, provide for the disabled soldiers, think of the widows and orphans, and at the same time arm appropriately for the coming war, they would have, according to a superficial calculation, to provide every year a sum of about three billion seven hundred and fifty million dollars. This sum would have to be raised by taxation. And in addition to the almost intolerable burden of taxation we should have the disturbing expectation of the decisive war. Who could accept this? Hard tho the sacrifices for our people may now be, what we have to do is to hold out and win the prize of victory."

IN FREE POLAND

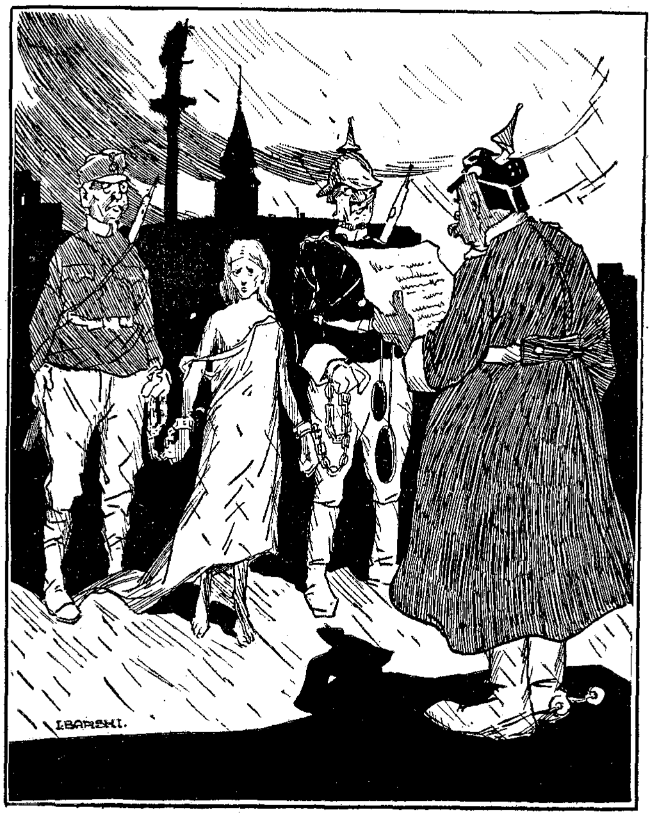
LURID TALES of what is happening in Poland are appearing in the press of the Allied countries, where it is alleged that the plight of Poland is worse even than Belgium's. While such stories must be received with considerable reserve, yet there is something significant in the persistence with which they appear, and it tends to show that conditions in Poland and Belgium have much in common. From a neutral country we take this account of the state of Poland as told by a Polish gentleman from Warsaw to the Amsterdam *Telegraaf*. He says:

"The Germans have installed themselves in the great Polish city as if they were at home. For some time past there has been a resumption of business in the city, especially in certain Jewish quarters, notably Nalevki, Gesia, and Bielanska streets. All industry in the country is dead. The factories are closed, and the machinery of the greater part of them has been taken down and sent to Germany.

"The German authorities have removed the bells from the Orthodox churches, and also from certain Roman Catholic churches.

"Attempts have been made to seduce us by fallacious promises to enrol in the German armies and factories. Very few have been taken in by these efforts, and those who accepted the German offers have only regretted it. The Germans are employing propagandist agents for the Polish Legion. They are Poles from Posen with a strong German accent. The population laughs in their faces."

Deportations to Germany to fill the depleted ranks of labor seem to have taken place in Poland as well as Belgium:



GLORIOUSLY FREE.

GERMAN OFFICIAL—"I am deputed by the All-Highest, dear Poland, to welcome you into the comradeship of arms which you have assumed of your own free and independent will."

—*Mucha* (Moscow, late Warsaw).

"The suspicion of the Labor party is justified by the mass deportations of workers from Poland, hundreds of thousands of whom are condemned to hard labor without trial. At Praga, the largest suburb of Warsaw, the Polish laborers have refused to work for the German military authorities and have been punished severely.

"All the material for industry—the copper, the factory machinery, the dynamos, the motor parts, the cotton, and the wool—has been confiscated by the invader. In a certain number of large factories and warehouses only the four walls remain. The Kommandantur requisitions everything, even to clothing and the shop-carpets. Provisions are becoming constantly scarcer, and the poorest part of the population at Vola has begun to kill dogs for food.

"More crushing and agonizing than this increasing famine, however, is the moral oppression, the menace of which is over the country. The 'Courts of Blood' perform their work without cessation. Firing parties are always at work. In the neighborhood of Pilava innocent people have been shot.

"Before my departure I saw with my own eyes how the Germans proceed in the sweeping away of men. At night cordons of troops surrounded a working-class quarter at Warsaw not far from the Nadwislanska Station with loaded rifles, '*Alles heraus!*' ('All out') ordered a sergeant. Then occurred a tragic scene. The soldiers chose here and there those men and women whom they thought suitable, separated brothers and sisters, mothers and children, and compelled those whom they declared good for slavery to leave immediately. Thus more than 100,000 men and women were removed from the part of the country under the Government of Warsaw."

If the above is a reliable account of current events it is not surprizing that the Poles have not hailed their new-found freedom with any great enthusiasm, and it is evident from the Berlin papers that "all is not going well with the new Polish kingdom," as *Die Post* puts it. In describing the meeting of the first Polish State Council recently held in Warsaw, *Die Post* notes the lack of political cordiality between Germans and Poles, and proceeds:

"Despite the utmost efforts on the part of the German authorities, the principal political groups of 'Congress-Poland' will not cooperate effectively. The State Council was to meet before Christmas; but negotiations dragged on. . . . Also the number of volunteers for the Army is negligible. Both the National Democrats and the Realists have demanded the postponement of the Army question until the Polish State has been definitely formed. If such views persist or gather strength, there will be no doubt that the Provisional State Council will be a mere rump. . . . These experiences lead us to feel that, as the outcome of all our exertions on behalf of Poland, Poland refuses to be Germany's friend."

The Petrograd *Kurjer Polski*, one of the organs of the "Realists," who demand the inclusion of Galicia and Posen in any new Kingdom of Poland, is inclined to think that Austria is willing to cede Galicia to any really stable Polish State, but that German Poland will never be released by Prussia. These views receive some confirmation from the comments on President Wilson's reference to Poland in his recent peace-note. For example, the *Kölnische Volkszeitung* remarks:

"And there is a further point in President Wilson's peace program which we must reject as entirely outside discussion, and even an intolerable suggestion—namely, his demand for a united, independent Poland. Clearly, he has in mind the separation of the regions formerly belonging to the Kingdom of Poland, now belonging to the German Empire. In this matter we can only say, 'Hands off!' If President Wilson values our friendship, then he should never mention this question again."

FEMININE TROUSERS FORBIDDEN—The relaxations of war seem to have had curious results in southern Germany, where some of the ladies have shocked their neighbors by assuming a masculine freedom both in manner and attire. The military commander of the Munich district, says the *Berliner Tageblatt*, has issued an order which runs:

"The appearance of many ladies in Garmisch-Partenkirchen (a favorite resort in the Bavarian Alps) has provoked among the population of that place lively anger and indignation. Anger was particularly directed against those ladies, not seldom of ripe age, who, without sporting reasons, continually show themselves in public in trousers. It happened that ladies in this costume visited church during service. Such behavior is detestable to the homely, serious feeling of the mountain population. In consequence thereof, many disagreeable scenes occurred in the streets. The authorities, clergy, and private persons approached the military authority with a request for the help of the latter, who has authorized the local authority at Garmisch to proceed energetically, if necessary with police measures of compulsion, against the nuisance."

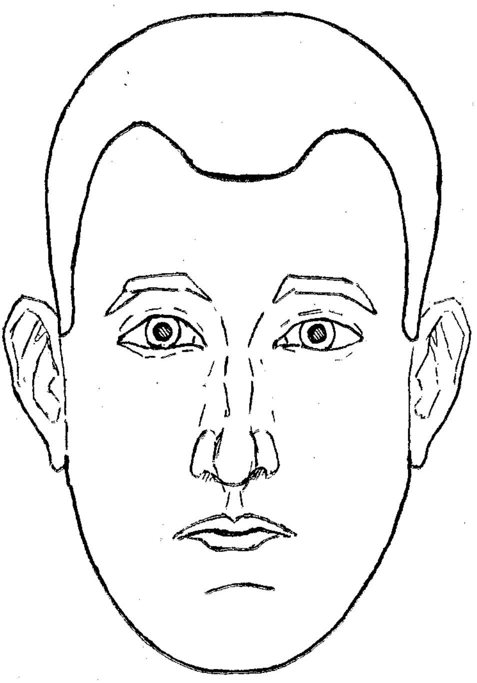
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

DOES THE "MELTING-POT" MELT?

IS THE UNITED STATES "The Melting-Pot" of the races? Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, of the National Museum of Washington, thinks not—at any rate, not yet—all our poets and playwrights to the contrary notwithstanding. He has been investigating the older contents of this pot, and finds that even the material which went into it first has not yet melted. Several hundred members of the old, white, American stock have been measured and examined to find whether the people making up this stock are tending to become alike—whether a new subtype of the human race is being formed here, due to intermarriage, environment, and the pressure of circumstances. Dr. Hrdlicka finds that such is not the case. Even the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, the Virginia Cavaliers, the Pennsylvania Dutch, and the Huguenots, while possibly not as much unlike as their ancestors were, are still, he thinks, far from a real blend. Says *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington, March):

"'The Melting-Pot' is a figure of speech; and, as far as physical anthropology is concerned, it will not be anything more in this country, at least for many centuries.

"Dr. Hrdlicka has had this investigation under way for four years, and it is not yet fully completed—for Americans of unbroken American ancestry for even three generations are much scarcer than was supposed when the work was undertaken. Even the proud '*Mayflower* Descendant' is more likely than not, it would seem, to have at least one grandfather or grandmother who was born abroad. So the investigator has, up to the present time, been able to get only about three-fourths of the two hundred men and two hundred women whom he wants, and the conclusions here announced must be regarded as not wholly final, yet doubtless reflecting the real conditions. With this understanding, some of the more remarkable of the preliminary results, based on the first one hundred men and one hundred women measured, may be cited.



Courtesy of "The Journal of Heredity," Washington, D. C.

THE AMERICAN FACE.

Several hundred descendants of old American families have been measured, and this face has been made up of the average of each feature in all the individuals. Thus the diagram, drawn to scale from Dr. Hrdlicka's data by C. H. Popenoe, shows "the mean man of the old white American stock." It is pointed out that the most conspicuous peculiarities of the type are the oblong outline of the face and the well-developed forehead.

"'The most striking result of the examinations,' Dr. Hrdlicka says, 'is the great range of variation among old Americans in nearly all the important measurements. The range of variation is such that in some of the most significant determinations it equals not only the variation of any one group, but the combined variations of all the groups that enter into the composition of the Americans.' This fact would be interpreted by the geneticist as an evidence of hybridity. It is clear that, at the very beginning, a number of diverse, altho not widely differing, stocks must have made up the colonial population; and intermarriage and the influence of the environment have not welded these stocks into one blend, but have merely produced a mosaic-like mixture. This is good evidence of the permanence of inherited traits, altho it must be qualified by the statement that it does not extend equally to all the features of the body, the face, hands, and feet having been found less variable than, for instance, the stature or the form of the head."

Dr. Hrdlicka finds that the stature of Americans of the old stock, both men and women, is higher than the European average, except in Scotland. The weight is about the same as in Europe, with a slightly greater tendency to stoutness in the women. The general proportions of the body he classes as medium. He says of these:

"Great fluctuations are shown, particularly in the chest—a feature which shows distinctly poor development among the women, often accompanied by deficient development of the breasts and shoulders. Indeed, one of the most striking of the facts brought out is that, barring individual exceptions, the women of the old American stock appear to be below par, physically. The males are, on the whole, admirable specimens of the white race; the females are not infrequently undersized, underdeveloped, and weak in comparison with what they should be. This difference is not due, the investigator thinks, to heredity, but is solely a matter of bringing-up. It is already being corrected in the younger generation, he thinks, for under the stimulus of widespread interest in sports, outdoor life, and a sensible manner of living, not a few of the younger women and girls whom he has measured seem to be superior to their mothers. But he sees still room for improvement, if the women of the old American families are to be as a class such physically good types of womanhood as are the American men of manhood."

The American face, according to Dr. Hrdlicka, is high and oval, often somewhat narrow in the women. The forehead is well developed, the nose and ears long. Our faces seem to be growing narrower and our jaws smaller. Despite our supposed North-European ancestry, he finds no pronounced blonds. The men are apt to be dark and the women light. Only one-tenth of the women, and not a single man, had red hair. Most of the eyes were blues and browns, and black eyes were few. The head-form differed widely, but is noteworthy for its good development, especially in the men. The writer goes on:

"Dr. Hrdlicka's study has further given him opportunity to find whether there are any marked geographical types among the old Americans: whether, for instance, the first families of Virginia are measurably different from the Puritans of New England. He believes that they are not—that such differences as are recognized are merely those of training, habits, dress, and social customs; and that this, likewise, holds true of the Westerners, whose more or less recognizable type Dr. Hrdlicka finds to be merely a matter of home influence, education, and dress, and not so much of structure or physiology.

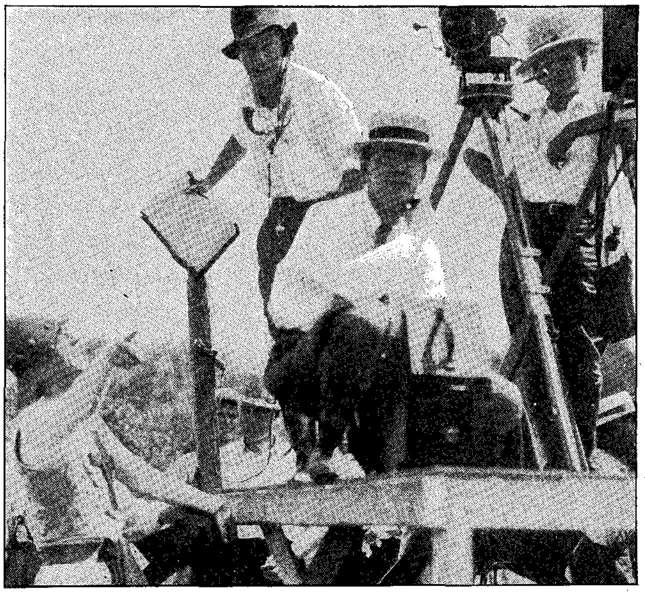
"Two main objects were in view when the study of the old Americans was undertaken. One was to establish reliable norms or standards for anthropological comparisons. This purpose will be accomplished as soon as the number of subjects studied becomes large enough.

"The other main object in view was, as already said, to determine whether the descendants of the early American settlers, living in a new environment and more or less constantly intermarrying, were being amalgamated into a distinct subtype of the white race. Enough has already been found, as this preliminary report shows, to prove that such amalgamation has not taken place to any important degree. The persistency in heredity of certain features, which run down even through six or eight generations, is one of the remarkable results brought out by the study.

"If the process could continue for a few hundred years more, Dr. Hrdlicka thinks, it might reach a point where one could speak of the members of old American families as of a distinct stock. *But so far this point has not been reached;* the Americans are almost as diverse and variable, it appears, as were their first ancestors in this country."

SOME NEEDED INVENTIONS

AN ARTICLE entitled "What to Invent" was printed by *The Electrical Experimenter* (New York) in May last. *Ever since, we are told in the February* issue, the editors have been besieged by would-be inventors for another list of the kind. Evidently there are hosts of inventive-minded persons who want to invent something, but feel the need of a shove in some particular direction. *In the editor's words,* "there exists an unsatiated demand for practical ideas of this kind." The editor, therefore, makes the suggestions quoted below, prefacing them with what he calls "a few words of advice to fortune-hunters via the Patent Office." He says:



Courtesy of "The Telephone Review," New York.

DIRECTING THE BATTLE BY TELEPHONE.

One of the actors in the great motion-picture battle-scene which is being staged is here talking to director-general Cecil B. De Mille, who is stationed at the central camera-stand, wearing a telephone set connecting him with the posts of twelve assistant directors.

"The practical-minded inventor, as well as the one who has but a modest income, should always ask himself these important questions, before spending his money on models or patent fees:

"First, Is the device useful? Secondly, Does it fill an actual want? Thirdly, If so, is the device practical and can it be readily manufactured and marketed? Fourthly, Is there a similar article on the market already?

"Only if these questions have been answered satisfactorily to the inventor should he begin spending money on the device. Too many inventors are prone to rush to the Patent Office without asking themselves these all-important questions, with the net result that out of one thousand patents issued by the United States Patent Office less than three are ever taken up by a manufacturer or are actually exploited by their inventors.

"Then, again, far too many inventors are anything but practical-minded. Most of them lack business sense, and for this reason every inventor should submit his idea to at least one trusted business friend, who is not intoxicated with enthusiasm, as is almost every inventor worthy of the name."

The suggestions below are believed by the writer to cover all requirements. There is, he says, a positive demand for all, and if the correct solution is found, each invention will undoubtedly prove a handsome money-maker. Here are the needed inventions:

"*Electric Air Cooler.*—At the present time we use fans in the summer to 'cool' our sweltering humanity. Fans really don't cool, but simply stir up the heated atmosphere, and by causing drafts evaporate the moisture on our skins. This gives a cooling sensation. Electric fans, however, do not reduce the room temperature to any great extent, and for that reason are makeshifts at best. We should produce cold (lowering of the temperature) by some other electrical means. Peltier showed us that cold can be produced by crossing a bar of bismuth with a bar of antimony and sending an electric current through it in a certain direction. This is Peltier's cross. Why can not this principle—or a similar one—be supplied on a commercial scale, and incidentally make a fortune for its inventor?

"*Electric Insect - Destroyer.*—Every summer we are exasperated by flies and mosquitoes. Why not keep them out of the house or kill them by some electrical means? Electrically charged wire-netting has been used already, but it has many inherent faults. As a rule such netting can not be used on windows, as water or moisture puts the device out of order. Something more practical is required. Insects as a rule keep away from highly charged conductors (high frequency or Tesla currents). Perhaps this hint will put somebody on the right track.

"*Electric Toys.*—There is an immense market for cheap, electric toys. Something is wanted to keep a boy amused with a good electric toy operated by a dry cell. Years ago we saw an electric motor that sold for ten cents and actually ran. It was badly designed and badly made, otherwise the five- and ten-cent stores would be selling a million or more of them a year. Here is a rich field, and it matters little if the article can be marketed for ten cents or one dollar—if the toy is right.

"*Electric Window Attractions.*—A vast field for the clever inventor. Movable window attractions are in ever-growing demand. Everybody stops and looks at the least mystifying movable sign or what not. Electricity and magnetism supply unending combinations, and, providing the device is novel and cheap, thousands can be sold. Every retail store can use one. Can you supply it?

"*Bell 'Softener.'*—A poor title for want of a better one. The harassed modern business man is of late developing what is termed as the 'telephone heart.' Every time the phone rings he starts, and if he is very nervous he jumps involuntarily. At home his wife is developing the same disease. What is wanted—badly wanted—is a device that will do away with the harsh, abrupt sound. Something 'soft' and mellow that doesn't jar one's nerves, and at the same time is not too muffled, otherwise the calling signal can not be heard in the next room. Simply unscrew the gongs and replace with your device. Can you furnish half a million at, say, one dollar each?"

MOVIES BY TELEPHONE—In the production of a recent moving-picture play, we are told by *The Telephone Review* (New York, February), the telephone played a novel and useful part. Says this paper:

"Cecil B. De Mille, the director of the production, used telephones in connection with each camera and in this way was *able to picture fourteen hundred men in a battle scene which* extended over one hundred acres. Mr. De Mille was assisted by twelve directors stationed with cameras at various advantageous points around the field. Each director, as well as Mr. De Mille himself, was equipped with a standard telephone operator's set, an arrangement which enabled the director-general to control the movements of the participants and direct the entire action of the battle from his post at the central camera stand. Everything that Mr. De Mille spoke here could be heard in the twelve different parts of the field by the twelve sub-directors at their cameras. The manager of the film company has stated that 'Usually at least two days are required to rehearse a scene of this magnitude, but by means of the telephonic instructions as given by Mr. De Mille, a little less than an hour was required for the perfection of the details prior to the actual taking of the scenes.'"

THE DREAD OF WAKEFULNESS

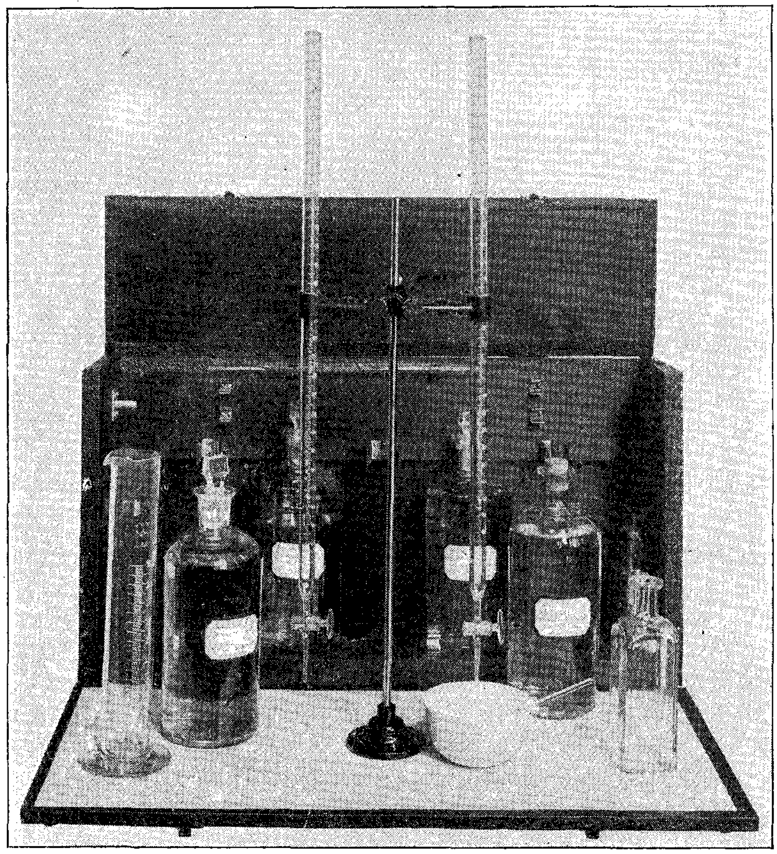
THAT INSOMNIA for which no direct cause can be found is actually caused by the patient's fear that he will not be able to go to sleep is asserted by Dr. James J. Walsh, of New York, in *International Clinics* (December). Our quotations are from an abstract made by the author for *The Medical Review of Reviews* (New York, February). Patients, Dr. Walsh says, keep themselves awake for fear lest they are not going to sleep and in dread of the serious consequences of their wakefulness. This is true whether their 'nocturnal vigilance,' as one medical lover of long words called it, manifests itself at the beginning of the night or toward the end. Of course, wakefulness at the beginning of the night may be due to tea or coffee or sometimes, in young folks, to drinks containing caffeine, some of which are dispensed commonly in drug-stores. Loss of sleep in the latter part of the night, or in the early morning rather, is due to hunger oftener than to anything else. He goes on:

"Patients should be relieved of their anxiety just as far as possible. The dread name insomnia, which, as so many newspaper suggestions and innuendos insist, carries with it the danger of resultant insanity or nervous breakdown, should not be used, but the patient's condition should be simply called wakefulness. No one has ever been hurt by wakefulness alone, provided he or she has been in bed for eight hours. It seems to make no difference whether people sleep or not, because there are a large number of cases on record now where people either have been awake, or have been fully persuaded that they were awake—and not a few of them were reasonably intelligent people, university professors and the like—nearly every night for weeks or even months at a time, and yet have survived without injury to health. Old physicians will often tell of their own experience with wakefulness and their solicitude with regard to its effect upon their health, and yet they are alive to tell the story at past eighty years of age. People inclined to be wakeful should read quietly, have something to read near them if they do not sleep, and should be sure that they have good airy rooms and be persuaded that no harm will come to them and that nature will take whatever sleep she needs. The dread of insanity after insomnia is unfounded. People on the way to the asylum are sometimes wakeful, but their wakefulness is the effect and not the cause of their insanity. There are always other signs of the insanity, and wakefulness or insomnia is never the first.

"Sleep is largely a habit, and people who have been accustomed to go to bed at midnight or later and then try to go at ten o'clock will, unless they have been out a great deal during the day, commonly not sleep until their usual hour. If they become solicitous, then they readily keep themselves awake, worrying about their sleep. Insomniaphobia is just such a dread as akrophobia, the dread of heights, or agoraphobia, the dread of open spaces, or claustrophobia, the dread of narrow places, or the dread of the dark, all of which are quite unreasoning fears that disturb people very much. To give drugs for them is always a mistake. Certain physical measures, a hot foot-bath taken for ten minutes, a glass of warm milk with some nutmeg scattered rather plentifully over its surface, a hot-water bottle to the feet, massage of the muscles of the head, which keep people from feeling certain muscle tightnesses which they are often prone to call headache, all these, with even a cool pack in the summer time, may be employed; but drugs for wakefulness never do good and always do harm."

A LABORATORY IN A SUITCASE

A "SUITCASE" LABORATORY, which, for compactness, is a close competitor with the portmanteau theater, has been devised by the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, in Pittsburg, Pa., for the use of laundrymen in testing the materials that they use. Says the Pittsburg *Sun:*



Courtesy of Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburg.

THE "SUITCASE" LABORATORY.

"The miniature laboratory . . . is one of the most recent results of a research into the methods and materials of the laundry industry, instituted in the Mellon Institute under the auspices of the Allegheny County Laundrymen's Exchange.... Reduced almost to the ninth degree of simplicity, the new laboratory may be operated by any laymen who will follow the terse directions which accompany it. When closed, the device closely resembles an ordinary suitcase. . . . It may easily be carried without danger of breaking the glass equipment. Raise the handle side of the 'suitcase,' lower the side which forms the lid of a normal suitcase, and the laboratory is ready for operation. The lowered side provides a table for experiments. A metal base is fixt in its center. Into this a metal rod is inserted and to this affixt a clamp, made to hold the long glass tubes, or burettes, in which the tests are made. A graduate glass for measuring solutions, four bottles containing standard solutions for testing the hardness of water, the presence of chlorin, of alkali, and of acid; and three small bottles, containing respectively potassium iodid, phenolphthalein, and methyl orange, complete the equipment.

"This device, according to Mr. Elledge [the designer], has been made to guard laundrymen against possible misrepresentation of laundry materials by merchants. It permits the laundryman to assure himself, without the expense of a formal chemical analysis, that everything used in his establishment for cleansing goods is of a sort that will do no harm to the goods entrusted to him. The result of the use of the new laboratory, it is predicted, will be a higher standard of laundry work. Damaging impurities by this means will be detected and eliminated, and the wear of washing on linen and other fabrics will be minimized. The purpose of the laundry research in the Mellon Institute, it is explained, is to awaken laundrymen throughout the country to interest in the value of chemistry to the laundry. In Pittsburg, according to institute authorities, this is not necessary, since the Allegheny County Laundrymen's Exchange has been the pioneer in applying chemistry to the laundry as the intelligence department. As a result of the work done in the Mellon Institute, similar activities are to be launched in Canada, under the auspices of the Canadian Government."

A GOOD FOOD WASTED

WE ARE THROWING AWAY, or otherwise wasting, in this country, some fifteen million tons yearly of valuable food from a single source—our milk-supply. We skim the fat from the milk and use it as cream or butter, but the food-value is mostly in the non-fatty parts, which we call contemptuously "skim-milk" and throw away or give to the pigs. Its sale is even prohibited by ordinance in New York and elsewhere. Whatever reason once existed for such a law as this, there is none to-day, writes John Phillips Street, chemist of the Connecticut Agricultural Station, in *The Forecast* (New York, February). How a prejudice so violent against a valuable and wholesome food could have originated Mr. Street finds it hard to understand. Perhaps, he thinks, it dates back to the time when cream was separated from the milk by gravity and skimmed milk was necessarily old milk. There can be no reason for it to-day, when separation by centrifugal force shortly after milking leaves the skimmed milk fresh. He goes on:

"In spite of the delicious taste of cream, it is not the most valuable part of the milk, as some apparently intelligent people appear to believe. The exact contrary is, in fact, the case. The part of the milk left after the cream has been removed contains practically all the protein, sugar, and mineral salts. In the ordinary mixed diet, moreover, a sufficient amount of fat is supplied by meat, butter, lard, etc., so that the loss of this ingredient from the milk is of relatively little importance. Protein, on the other hand, being the most costly of the food-elements, is the one most likely to be lacking in inexpensive meals, altho generally used to excess by those who can afford it.

"For those who have to figure cost closely, therefore, skimmed milk offers a very valuable source of the most expensive element of the dietary. It is the cheapest available source of animal protein at the present time. Whole milk is cheaper than either meat or eggs as a source of protein; but skimmed milk is even cheaper, costing, under normal market conditions, only half as much as meat, and skimmed-milk cheese, if we could have it, would be cheaper still, and much better for some purposes than the whole-milk product."

The Department of Agriculture has estimated, the writer goes on to say, that five cents' worth of bread and skimmed milk will furnish nearly one-third of the daily food requirement of a man engaged in moderate muscular work.

"In our days of plenty, now apparently gone forever, we might afford to despise such a valuable food. We assuredly can not afford it to-day. Skim-milk should not, of course, be sold as whole milk, or skim-milk cheese as whole-milk cheese, or frozen condensed skim-milk as ice-cream; but those who want these products ought not to be prevented, as they now very generally are, from getting them.

"At least 1,600,000,000 pounds of butter are made annually in this country, and from this are obtained about 28,000,000,000 pounds of skimmed milk. About 2,000,000,000 pounds in addition are obtained from the sale of cream. This gives us an annual supply of 30,000,000,000 pounds of cheap, nutritious, and digestible food, which nevertheless is banished, both by law and public opinion, from the table and the kitchen to the barnyard. . . . . . .

"The art of drying milk has now been brought to such a point of perfection that the albumen is not coagulated, nor the enzymes destroyed in the process, and milk-powders, whether made from whole or skimmed milk, would be an invaluable resource in the preparation of domestic dietaries, if we were permitted to have them. One of the disadvantages of milk is its extreme perishability, but dried milk will keep indefinitely, and can be used in any way in which milk in its original form can be employed. Dried skimmed milk would furnish a cheap and constantly available supply of animal protein. At the present time in the United States, however, dried milk, of whatever kind, can hardly be said to be available for home use. It is scarcely known except to the large consumer and is sold chiefly to him. The State of Connecticut, for some unexplained reason, prohibits the sale of milk-powders except in the original package. Presumably the wise legislators had in mind the possible contamination of the milk after the opening of the package, but in a State where dipt whole milk may be sold without any restriction whatever, this seems like straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel.

"The sale of condensed skimmed milk is entirely prohibited in some States, and when sold it is generally in large containers, which are not suitable for family use. In the form of cheese, skimmed milk serves purposes for which whole milk is not suitable. American cheese of the Swiss type is best when made from skimmed or partially skimmed milk. Yet the label, 'skimmed-milk cheese,' which some States require it to bear, stamps it as inferior in the minds of persons not acquainted with this fact.

"Preference for whole milk as a beverage is said to be largely a matter of habit; but if the family does not care for skimmed milk in this form, there are many ways in which it can be employed in combination with other foods. Many appetizing and nourishing soups can be prepared with a basis of skimmed milk to which the pulp of some vegetable such as beans, peas, potatoes, corn, or celery is added to give flavor and body. It can be used in cakes, puddings, and custards, and in the preparation of cereals, while in bread-making it can be substituted with great advantage for water. In British experiments it was found that the use of skim-milk not only increased the nutritive value of the bread, but increased the yield from a given quantity of flour. . . . . . .

"At the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station it was found that bread made from skim-milk contained one-eleventh more protein than water bread, and that it was quite as completely digested as the latter. . . . . . .

"There is, in fact, no end to the ways in which this valuable substance may be employed, and if fat is wanted, it can be added in the form of butter, which is often cheaper when separated from the milk than when sold as a part of it, or of some of the less expensive fats. Some dishes, of course, would be richer in flavor if whole milk were used rather than skimmed, but in other cases the difference is not appreciable. When the skim-milk is substituted for the water usually used there will be an improvement instead of a loss of flavor.

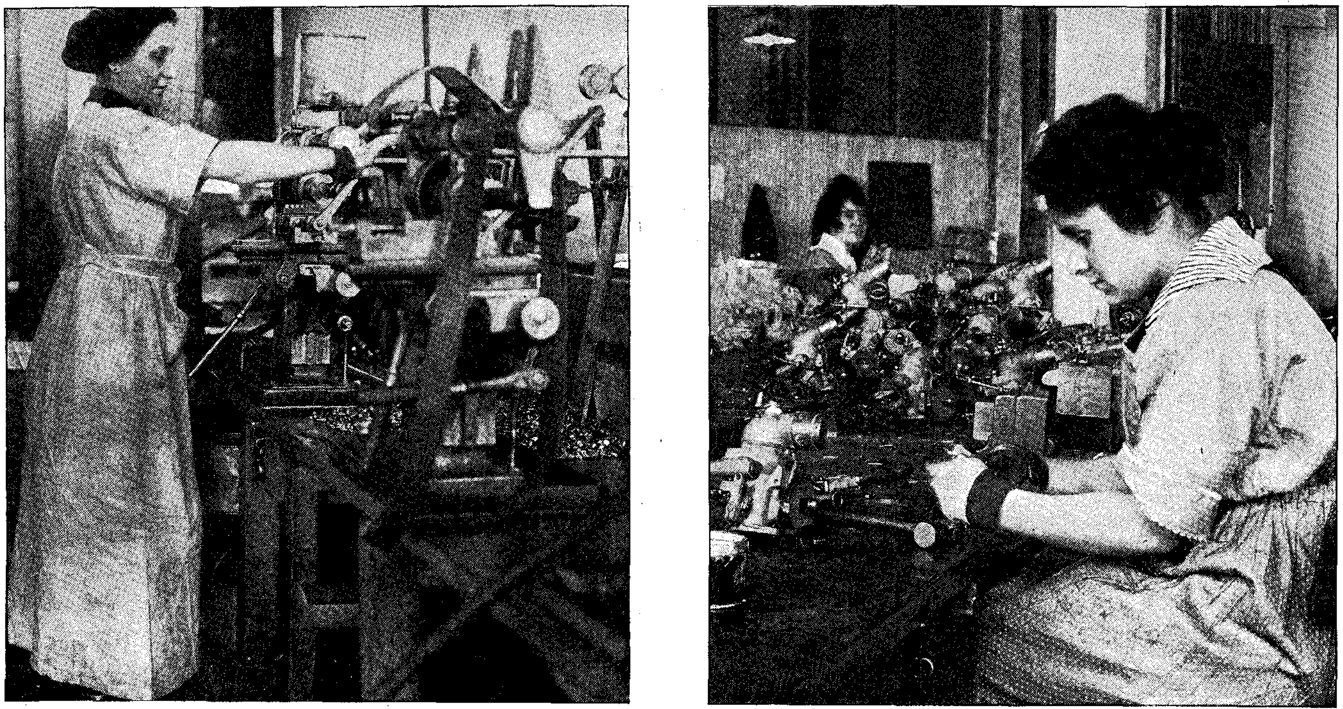
"A recent Government bulletin made it abundantly clear that the days of cheap meat are past and that this food is likely to grow scarcer rather than more plentiful. It is plain, therefore, that we can not very well afford to let 30,000,000,000 pounds of an animal protein food go to waste every year, or serve only as a cattle food, particularly now when the nations of Europe are engaged in destruction instead of production, and are looking to us to supply their deficiencies."

MORE MATHEMATICS NEEDED

TOO LITTLE OPPORTUNITY for team-work between science and mathematics is given in our colleges, thinks Prof. Thomas E. Mason, of Purdue University. The engineering student is skimped in his mathematics, and the mathematical student is given little chance to study the practical application of his formulas. By "mathematics," Professor Mason warns us, he means not the solution of problems, but the study of the principles underlying classes of problems. The sooner some plan is worked out whereby the engineering student of mathematical ability is given a chance to develop it, or the mathematical student with a tendency to applied mathematics is given opportunity in that direction, the sooner, he says, will come "the time of fulness of the development of applied science." Says Professor Mason in a recent address printed in *Science* (New York):

"Mathematics has been a well-nigh indispensable tool in the development of the natural sciences and their applications. On the other hand, the natural sciences and particular problems set by science have challenged the ability of mathematicians and spurred them on to the achievement of larger results in pure mathematics. Whoever can strike this flint of mathematics upon the steel of natural science and produce fire is doing the world service. The oftener fire is produced the greater will be the development of both mathematics and natural science. . . . .

"Can you realize what would happen, just what stage of civilization we should be in, if all that is developed by the use of mathematics could be removed from the world by some magic gesture? Every branch of physics makes use of mathematics; chemistry is not free from it; engineering is based upon its developments; sociology, economics, and variation in biology make use of statistics and probability. Our sky-scrapers must disappear; our great bridges and tunnels must be removed; our



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

OPERATING A PUNCH-PRESS.

ASSEMBLING COMPLICATED CARBURETERS.

SKILLED WOMEN WORKERS IN AN AUTOMOBILE FACTORY.

transportation systems, our banking systems, our whole civilization, indeed, must step backward many centuries.

"Mathematics and its symbolism appear in rather unexpected places. S. G. Barton, of the Flower Observatory, University of Pennsylvania, says that in the 'Encyclopedia Britannica,' written not for the specialist so much as for the general reader, there are one hundred and four articles which make use of the notation of the infinitesimal calculus, of which only about one-fourth are pure mathematics. You may be surprized to know that you need the infinitesimal calculus to read the articles on clock, heat, lubrication, map, power-transmission, ship-building, sky, steam-engine, and strength of materials."

WOMAN'S NEW JOBS

MOST OF US KNOW that women are very largely taking men's places in those European industries from which their husbands and brothers have been removed by the necessities of war. We have all read of the women munition-workers of England, of the female train-crews in France, and of the increased employment of women in agriculture throughout Europe. And yet most of us will be surprized to learn that in this country also women are being called upon to do work ordinarily reserved for men. They are doing it well, too, so that it has become doubtful whether, with the return of normal times, they will be dislodged from the post of vantage that they now occupy in these unaccustomed industries. Says a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, February 3):

"Because of the extraordinary industrial inflation of the past two years, skilled labor has become scarcer and scarcer. Employers have been forced, willy-nilly, to put women and girls to work at tasks formerly closed to them, and which it would never have been suggested, in ordinary times, that they were capable of performing. We reproduce on this page several views from the factory of one of our leading automobile manufacturers, showing the technical nature of some of the work which this concern is now entrusting to women. This work includes the assembling of all wiring, primer systems, and switch apparatus, the inspection of pistons and all other small parts, and the operation of drill-presses and other light metal-working machines.

"The officials of the company in question are in accord with all other employers who have been forced by the condition of the labor market to employ women for men's work when they state that they would not willingly return to the old régime. This is not due to direct financial considerations, as is so often the case where women replace men in clerical work; for, in this instance at least, the women are paid the same wages or piece-rates as were the men. But the statement is made, without reserve, that for all manner of skilled labor requiring close application, great accuracy, and considerable manual ability, but no extreme physical strength, women are superior to men. They turn out more work, and better work, in a given time."

Why should this be so? The writer says he is not a psychologist, and he does not pretend to account for it. He continues:

"We do not know to what extent the claim is justified that labor-unionism makes for deterioration of individual work. We believe that the labor-union, under ordinary conditions, affords the worker who is naturally inclined to 'soldiering' more scope for the exercise of his talents in that direction than he would have under the old system of stricter individual accountability to the employer. But the importance of this factor would depend upon the proportion of such workers, and consideration of this point would promptly lead us back to the initial statement of this paragraph.

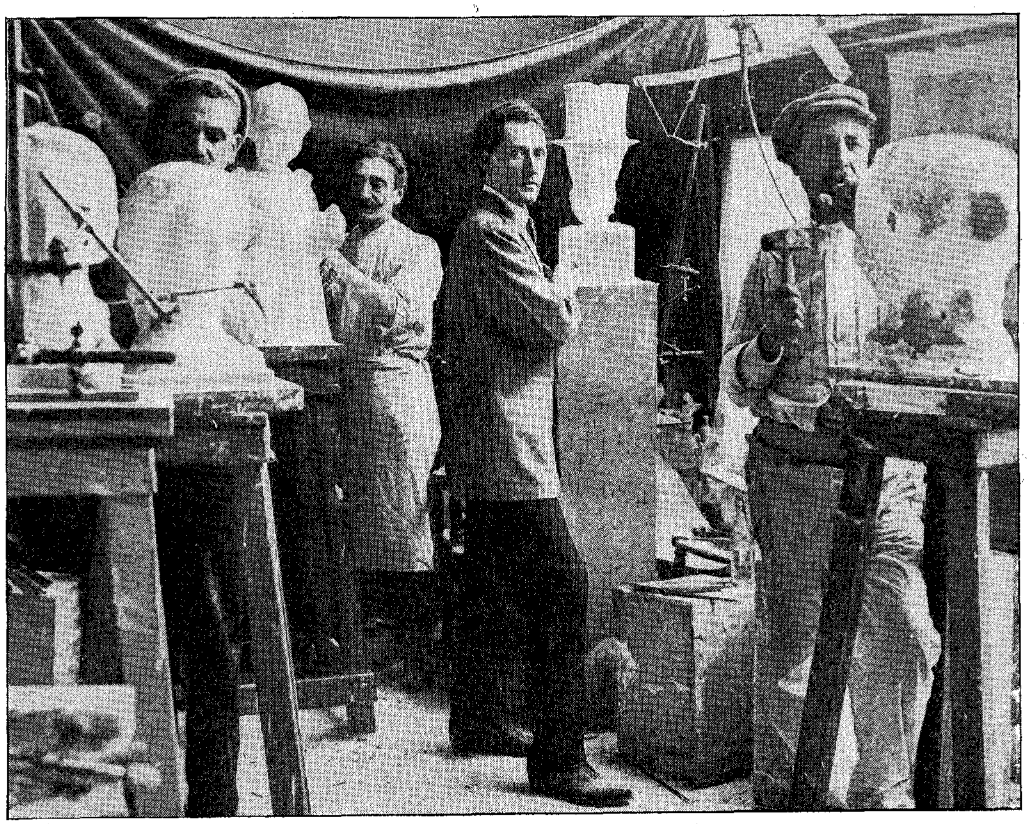
"It may be, of course, that the observed difference in favor of woman is due to the novelty of her new employments, and that in time she will wear down to the level of the men. Time alone can tell this. It is suggested, on the other hand, that woman is actually an inherently better worker than man. An even stronger probability is that she is a more conscientious one. We know of an errand girl, hired because boys were not to be had, who covers regularly in less than an hour a route from which her boy predecessors seldom if ever returned in less than two hours. In this particular case, if the novelty element were to enter at all, it would seem that it should make for reduced efficiency through greater interest in the sightseeing aspect of the job.

"Another suggestion which we have heard is that the trend of modern industrial development is such as to remove from most operations the strength factor, in which the male excels, substituting therefor the skill factor, in which, according to the hypothesis, the female has the advantage. If this view be actually justified, it is plain that we are moving toward an unparalleled economic upheaval. In any event, if woman shall ultimately be able only to compete with man on an equal basis in a large number of occupations formerly closed to her, the effect will be fundamental. The working out of the entire situation, both here and abroad, will be well worth watching."

LETTERS - AND - ART

A "HELLENIST" SCULPTOR DRIVEN HERE BY THE WAR

THE FLIGHT OF ARTISTS and art-dealers from the war-stricken art-centers of Europe to the peace of New York is compared by one fanciful writer "to a similar flight from Byzantium to Florence, after the Turks occupied Constantinople, in the fifteenth century." Strangely enough, some of the earliest arrivals were men representing the newest departures in European art—the Futurists and such. One not to be classed in any of the labeled categories is Elie Nadelman, the Polish sculptor. He is declared by Mr. Martin Birnbaum to have made his presence immediately felt. When one examines his achievements, so we are told, one is "so astonished at the apparently conflicting works which greet the eye that the critical faculties are at first in a maze." The sculptor was born in Warsaw, in 1885, and studied art there; but "it would seem that his early education conferred only irritation upon him," and he went to Paris, where he lived until the *débâcle*. Whether the East and West of Europe failed to fuse or not, Mr. Birnbaum, writing in *The International Studio*, does not venture to suggest; he can not, however, conceal his mild bewilderment in the presence of the master and his work, when he says:



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ELIE NADELMAN, WITH HIS ASSISTANTS, IN HIS STUDIO.

Visitors who enter here are "astonished at the apparently conflicting works which greet their eye."

> "Beside a serenely calm mask on the lips of which a strange smile lingers, there are distorted figures in impossible postures, and curious drawings which, when examined superficially, show no trace of obvious or delicate beauty. The average person will hesitate to laugh at these grotesque works, having recently heard of so many brilliant experimentalists whose creations should be approached with respect, and even reverence, and if one understands Russian, Polish, French, or German, Nadelman, who is always ready to flame up with enthusiasm, will soon convince you of the essential simplicity of his enigmatic designs. He has a charming way of modulating his *causerie* with expressive gestures, and you quickly see the logical relation of the geometrical forms to those beautiful sculptures which in the first flush of unexpected pleasure are compared with Greek masterpieces and arouse the hope that here at last we have a man who has found at least a spark of the buried fire of the ancients. Nadelman's explanations are, indeed, so clear that they serve not merely as a vindication of his theoretical drawings and sculptures, but he even enables a layman mentally to transform the intricate curves and shadows into the subtle play of light on his polished marble, bronze, or mahogany statuettes.
>
> "One of his most interesting artistic doctrines deals with the respect which an artist owes to the peculiar nature of the material in which he works. 'A rough stone,' Nadelman says, 'will refuse all the positions we may wish to give it if these are unsuited to it. By its own will, it falls back into the position that its shape in conjunction with its mass demands. Here is a wonderful force, a life, that plastic art should express, and if this life of the material is not destroyed, but is cultivated and enriched by the artist, it may acquire a wonderful power of expression that will stir the world.' A piece of sculpture, therefore, should be created like a crystal—physical laws should govern its fashioning, and the more of art there is discoverable in the work, the less the individuality of the artist becomes apparent."

Nadelman's drawings and his "researches in sculpture" might entitle him to a place within "the vague group of artists known as Post-Impressionists"; but this designation Mr. Birnbaum finds "hopelessly confusing in the presence of his extraordinary portraits and the beautiful heads which for want of a better word we shall describe as Hellenistic." The artist declares that "noble abstractions like 'La Mysterieuse' are the flowers of his achievements." Nadelman, as contrasted with Rodin, has not displayed such constructive powers nor such wealth of imagination, but in comparing the smaller sculptures "the higher praise does not always fall to the lot of the older artist." In fact,

> "The obvious difference here is the romantic emotionalism of Rodin as contrasted with Nadelman's intellectual calm or his purely decorative quality, and it is regrettable that his mahogany decorations in low relief which adorn a New York residence can not be publicly shown. His work often suggests a mood of musical melancholy, but we do not find here the

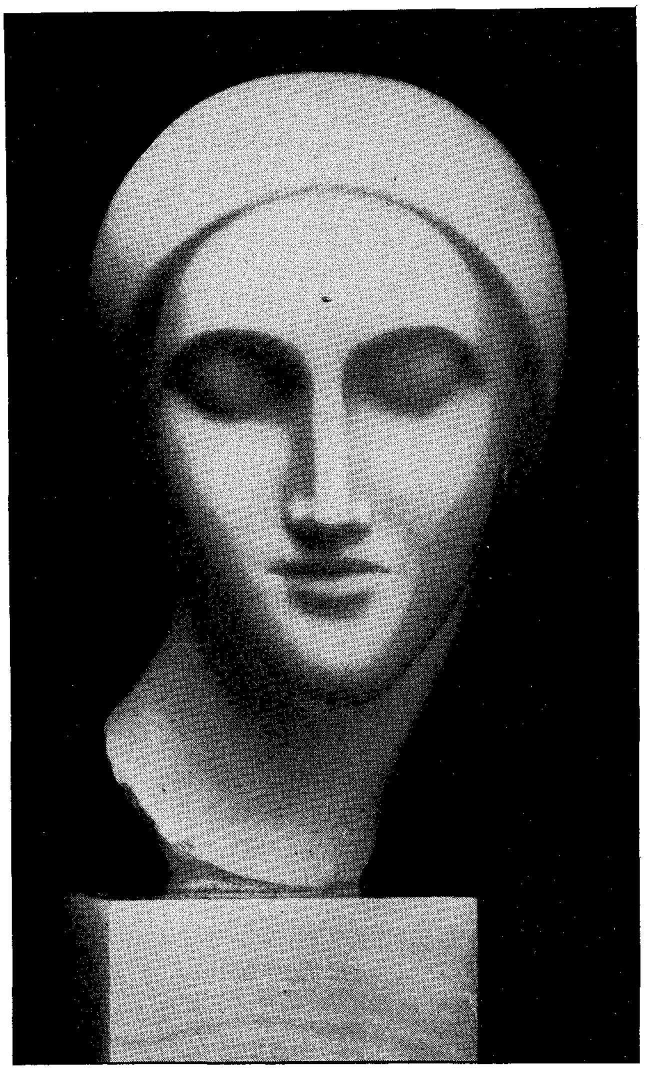
quivering flesh, the ecstasy of desire, the grappling men and women, the insatiable longing and force of sex, which are always present in Rodin's palpitating figures. The creatures of Nadelman's fancy are, indeed, often strangely sexless. *Beauté plastique*, according to him, should not be a matter of emotion. A sculptor must never be sentimental or didactic. He may, indeed, arouse your feelings—and Nadelman is often humorous, and even witty on occasions—but, primarily, plastic art is not concerned with love or patriotism or kindred feelings, and you find accordingly that his loftiest conceptions are almost cold in their austerity and severe simplicity. Even some of the fine mahogany sculptures which have the advantage of rich color lack the warmth of living flesh. Nadelman seems to put his keen intelligence and acquired Gallic taste, rather than native passion, into his work. His art savors at times of mathematical formulas, and, like the work of the great Belgian, George Minne, it is occasionally pure architecture in miniature. If, however, these are shortcomings, it is nevertheless refreshing to find a comparatively young man with such strong convictions taking his position, in spite of Rodin's supremacy, in the popular mind. The intellectual note and aloofness are intensified by the extraordinarily high polish which he gives to his surfaces, and which, he claims, enables his works to acquire tone without dirt, after the manner of antique marbles."

THE CLASSICS FIGHTING FOR LIFE

CLASSICAL LEARNING is fighting for its life in England as well as in Germany, and it is not the young students who are trying hardest to keep the breath of life in its body. "Tom Brown" has had courage to speak out, and we find that the war has put him fully in touch with the needs of a practical training for his future career. At recent conferences of educational associations at London, Leeds, and elsewhere, views on the future utility of the classics for modern life were uttered by Viscount Bryce, Prof. Gilbert Murray, Dr. W. H. D. Rouse, and others, and it is the views of these men that *The Morning Post* gives the "Tom Browns" a chance to appraise. Viscount Bryce thinks it should occasion no surprize that the study of the Greek and Latin languages should now be disparaged, for "a reaction against the undue predominance they enjoyed in education a century ago was long overdue." How he explained the change is shown in these words reported by *The Morning Post:*

"The most striking feature in the economic changes of the last eight years has been the immense development of industrial production by the application thereto of discoveries in the sphere of natural science. Employment has been provided for an enormous number of workers, and enormous fortunes have been accumulated by those employers who have the foresight or the luck to embark capital in the new forms of manufacture. Thus there has been created in the popular mind an association, now pretty deeply rooted, between the knowledge of applied science and material prosperity. It is this association of ideas, rather than any pride in the achievements of the human intellect by the unveiling of the secrets of Nature and the setting of her forces at work in the service of man, that has made knowledge of physcial science seem so supremely important to classes of minds that never before thought about education or tried to estimate the respective value of the various studies needed to train the intelligence and form the character. To put the point in the crudest way, the average man sees that the diffusion of a knowledge of languages, literature, and history does not seem to promise an increase of riches to the nation or to the persons who possess that knowledge in a high degree, while he sees, or thinks he sees, that from a knowledge of chemistry or electricity such an increase may be expected both to the community and to the persons engaged in the industries dependent on those sciences. Two other arguments have weighed with persons whose mental attitude is more reflective and their force must be admitted. Languages—not merely the ancient languages, but languages in general—have been too often badly taught, and the learning of them has therefore been found repulsive by most pupils. The results have accordingly been disappointing and out of proportion to the time and labor spent."

Professor Murray, reported by the London *Times*, shows quite an abject terror of the future, fearing that there may be "a period like that which occurred during the Spanish domination in Italy," or the Napoleonic régime in West Germany when the situation, summed up in the words "simplification, democratization, and starvation," showed "two good principles murdered by a third." All the experts had their say during the "Education Week," says *The Morning Post*, editorially, save "the largest and most important class of experts—the boys of England still at school." It goes on to point out that "the iron of a new age, which is sweeping away the pretty, pretentious 'ics' and 'isms' of a long period of peace and plenty, has already entered into the soul of Young England." For,



"LA MYSTERIEUSE."

Regarded by Nadelman, the Polish sculptor, as "the flower of his achievement," it is an odd contrast to the top-hatted gentleman before which the sculptor stands in the picture opposite.

"It is a keener, harder, less sentimental generation which is growing up in our midst—a generation which sees the lean years coming, knows it must fight hard for a livelihood, and is even now clearing its mind for action. We do believe that the average intelligent schoolboy, the modern *Tom Brown* in fact, is a better judge of the larger issues of education than any of last week's star speakers. Let us, then, look at their messages through the eyes of this indigestible young patriot. A patriot he is indeed, tho he never labels himself with the word. Let his elders, if they will, point to their patriotic buttons; he is content to be in the school training-corps and know that his kiddy brother is a Scout, and leave it at that.

"He is a little more slangy than the original *Tom Brown*, we confess. But the stiff old English common sense is still there—as it was in the days when Trafalgar and Austerlitz, Jena and Waterloo, were still quick in the nation's remembrance. . . . . . .

"'Tom Brown' saw the necessity of making all teaching scientific, but his common sense forbade an unlimited increase in the output of science specialists until there was room for them. All very well mugging up stinks (chemistry) if you could be sure of a billet at some works. But you couldn't be sure of it unless England bucked up and kept out German dyes and drugs and things. So, unlike nearly all the Education Week orators, he concludes that all educational reform, to be effective, must be part of a national policy. Not given much to words, he does not put it like that. But when it comes to deeds, he would know how to act nationally."

The day following, "Tom Brown" and "H. East" wrote to *The Morning Post* to say it was "rather fun" reading their ideas about education reform, and they offer a few more:

> "Of course, we know we've got to buck up about education after the war. It does set a fellow thinking to go home for the hols and eat margarine instead of butter, and find relations forgetting tips and all the rest of it. It makes him begin to suspect that money's running out fast and that it will be his business, when he grows up, to make things right again. And we two really don't see why you should not work at things at school which will be really useful later on. They say Greek and Latin are the best subjects for training the mind. But it's a funny thing that nearly everybody who says that has been brought up on Greek and Latin himself. It makes a fellow a bit suspicious. Some masters—specially masters that want everybody to win Balliols and glorify the old school—seem to think that there's something wrong about the character of a chap that can't or won't mop up classics like a pig with his feet in the trough. Jones Major once asked old S—— had it ever struck him the old Greeks and Romans didn't learn dead people's languages. And you do meet decent fellows doing quite well and not regarded as lost sheep who couldn't decline ὁ, ἡ, τό for nuts. All the same, most schools now have decent labs where anybody who wants to manufacture smells and blow himself up can do it quite nicely, thank you."

THE FEARFUL MODERN SONG

THE REVIVED INTEREST IN FOLK-SONGS may have a reason other than one found in themselves. We may fly to them for relief from our modern songs. At least a writer in the London *Times* suggests this when he says that "the modern song is a product of our civilization we do not contemplate with pride." The ideal song, as he sees it, "emanated from one mind and has gathered associations; it is partly in ruins, for it has been often edited, and it is ivy-grown, for many singers have caressed it." No new song can be so picturesque; instead, what have we?—

> "A song is now no longer the creation of one mind. If it is a real song it contains things which can not be put on paper, and of which the composer alone has the secret. But he seldom sings it himself. He may, indeed, write it for a particular voice, but it is as a rule cast forth like a Sibylline leaf for any-one to pick up; and this picking up has itself become an art which is recognized, with several unpleasant and even iniquitous concomitants, in the royalty system.
>
> "Secondly, the singer must call in another mind, seldom the composer's, for his accompaniment. There are three chances, therefore, of the thing going wrong, for the singer may not be a musician, and either the composer or the accompanist may not be a singer.
>
> "Thirdly, in the good old days the tune was the thing; words were written to 'the Tin tune,' 'the Vermilion tune,' the tune of greensleeves. This procedure is now reversed, and a race of minor or minim poets has arisen who will, for the appropriate consideration, provide words empty of any content, and therefore fit for a musical setting.
>
> "Fourthly, a song was in its original conception a spell (*mantra, carmen*), the property of the wizard who could wield it, and appropriation of this spell was punishable with *vendetta.* But now, 'My brother, good-morning;' my sister, good-night,' is a sort of foot-rule which can be bought in a shop, and its possessors are judged by the accuracy of the work they turn out with it. Hence there has arisen a caste of highly paid pundits whose business is to judge of this accuracy and to see that 'my brother' is sung with conviction, 'my sister' with color, that 'good-morning' is articulate, and 'good-night' in tune.
>
> "Lastly, a song lives some months in a trance on the publisher's shelf before the voice comes to wake it to life; and these sheets, damp from the press, with three or four names and, as follows from a moot paternity, no date on the cover, are to the ideal song about third cousin twice removed, and have a birth-rate of two hundred a year. Such as they are we must try to discriminate their merits."

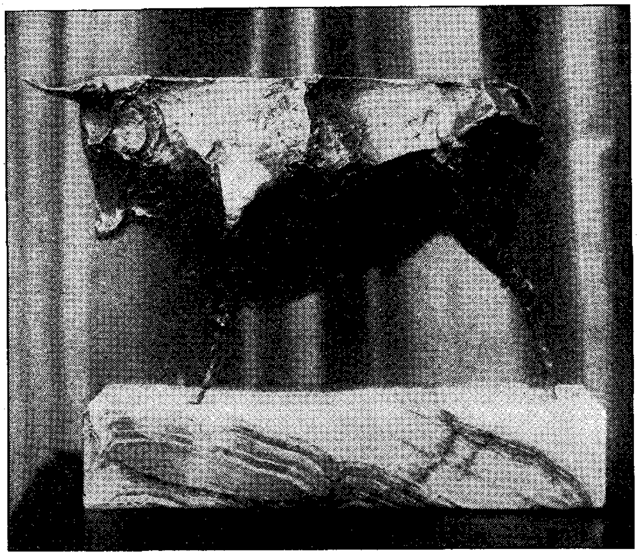
THE UNHAPPY LOT OF VENICE

LOVERS OF VENICE will wonder how fares this city of dreams exposed to the air-attacks of a neighboring enemy. We have heard of the damage done to the Scalzi Church and the destruction of a ceiling fresco by Tiepolo, representing the "Translation of the Holy House." This occurred on October 20, 1915, and was duly reported by us. But it gives a shock to learn from an authority like Horatio F. Brown, the English writer and biographer of John Addington Symonds, that Venice has been attacked from the air twenty-one times since May 24, 1915. There has been, he says, "a crescendo in the ferocity of the attack and the size of the bomb." Some attempts have been made at specific points, like the arsenal, the railway station, and the cotton-mill, but the height at which the airplanes fly makes the incidence of the bombs a matter of chance. So far none of the monumental palaces have been hit; many private houses have been wrecked, but the churches have been the worst sufferers, with such of their works of art as are not removable. Last August the city was furiously attacked in revenge for the fall of Gorizia. Incendiary bombs were used and many fires followed. We read in Mr. Brown's letter to the London *Times:*

> "The roof of S. Maria Formosa, the Shrine of Palma's Sta. Barbara, was completely burned, except for a fragment over the north transept. The bombardment of the 9th was followed by another on the 10th, at 10 P.M., when the lantern of S. Pietro di Castello was struck and burned, and the cupola injured.
>
> "On the 13th and 16th of the same month there were further attacks, during which a bomb fell outside the wall of the sacristy, near the foot of the Campanile of S. Francesco della Vigna. The bomb exploded in the ground, blew in the sacristy wall, cracked the foundations, and made a crater at least six feet deep and ten feet wide, now filled with water. These August attacks wrought the greatest havoc; but since then a midnight raid on September 11 sent a bomb through the southern clearstory wall of SS. Giovanni e Paolo; it crossed the church diagonally, exploded in the air, drove a hole in the northern clearstory wall, blew out all the glass in the church—Vivarini's great windows had already been removed for safety—damaged Piazzetta's ceiling, representing S. Dominic in glory, and, by the violent displacement of the air, stript every scrap of plaster from the walls. On September 4, an incendiary bomb had fallen in the Piazza, only a few yards from the façade of S. Marco.
>
> "This progressive menace naturally roused great alarm for the safety of such monuments as the Ducal Palace and the Basilica. The design of the Ducal Palace, a lower and upper arcade carrying a heavy block of masonry above, renders it peculiarly liable to fatal injury should an angle-column, or indeed any column, of the arcade be blown in. The angles have now been completely encased and buttressed in brick, and the need to protect all the abundant and projecting sculpture has given rise to some engaging episodes in these protecting reenforcements. The Judgment angle is now a round tower, the Adam and Eve angle a square tower, with angle-brackets, the Noah angle a short, heavy tower, with sloping roof; each arch of the lower arcade is supported by, and nearly filled in with, brickwork strengthened at the keystones by inner and outer buttresses; the lighter arcade of the second floor is fortified by heavy balks of timber; in short, it looks as tho the Ducal Palace were trying to turn itself into some medieval castle, the great keep of the Este family at Ferrara, for example. The bronze horses from the façade of S. Marco are stabled in the Atrium, and covered with sand-bags; so, too, are Alberghetti's and Niccolo de Conti's bronze well-heads in the courtyard. Upstairs the great halls are bare; not a picture on wall or ceiling. In order to protect the roof of the Palace from fire, the beams have been coated with a non-inflammable wash; sand is stored in abundance, and water-mains lead to the roof."

The Basilica is receiving no less anxious thought and care:

"The façade has already disappeared behind a huge screen of double balks of timber, filled in with innumerable sand-bags; the outer face of the screen is further protected against fire by slabs of *eternite*. Inside, the church, on sunless days, is almost pitch-dark; it takes some time before the eye can distinguish the huge piles of sand-bags that smother altar, ambo, pulpit, and font, the swaddled figures on the chancel-screen, the muffled columns that seem dwarfed and shrunken and misshapen, and vaguely recall the proportions of some early Egyptian temple. The inner, shallow cupolas of brick carry the mosaics. It is proposed to spread a screen of thick cloth over their whole surface, at a distance of five inches or six inches, thus forming a cushion of air that, it is hoped, would lessen the impact of an explosion should a shell fall inside the church. Meantime, the windows of the cupolas have been removed, and, during a raid, windows and doors are all left open. But to prevent rain from entering the church, the windows have been filled with screens of rough, brownish cloth stretched on iron frames hinged so as to fall outward. The effect on the interior is most surprizing. When the sun is shining the light coming through the cloth is of a soft, diffused yellow, a light brighter, perhaps, than the light transmitted through the alabaster windows of such a church as St. Antimo, in Tuscany. This glowing light exactly hits the key of the mosaics, which catch it, reflect it, are illumined by it, till each cupola shimmers and gleams like an inverted saucer of molten gold. It is a revelation of the mosaics of San Marco; they have never been seen like this before."



"THE BULL."

One of Nadelman's clever sculptures in bronze.

TRYING TO SAVE ENGLAND HER MASTERPIECES

OUR ABSORBENT MILLIONAIRES with a taste for art find these joyous days. Not so much space is given to a lucky purchase by Mr. Frick or his *confrères* of an old master as in the piping days of peace, but they buy them for all that. And by the same token they seem to cause as many sleepless nights to the art-patriotic British citizen who, by the way, never owned a masterpiece, but feels himself a necessary guardian of those who do. The trustees of the National Gallery have been proposing a bill to enable them to sell off superfluous possessions and buy some works that are plainly too great to be lost to the nation, but whose owners find too unproductive a luxury in days of war-taxes. The effort "is denounced as monstrous and grotesque," says *The Saturday Review*, which puts a clear light on the situation:

"Without uncharitableness we may say that every owner of great pictures has his price, and, given tact and compliance, can easily avoid all fuss and outcry when succumbing to temptation. Indeed, the last few weeks have shown that frail owners may be deflowered of capital pictures without a sound, and that we may wake any morning to find ourselves famously foiled, and the masterpieces safely in America. Time was when the Alnwick 'Bacchanal' was ear-marked as a picture indispensable for us. The other day, however, under cover of political excitement and the din of war, it was spirited across the ocean, to be followed hotly by the Denbigh group of Van Dycks. Next week, who knows what still more precious treasures, whose names we dare not whisper, will be passing through the New York customs? Another and more sinister fate, of course, might close over them; for, if rumor and probability are not misleading, a so-called neutral syndicate is hanging about the English market waiting to invest German war-profiters' ill-omened money in commodities which would not benefit the Fatherland's exchequer."

Facing these enemies, armed by notes and not by guns, the trustees undertake what the *Saturday Review* writer finds a really sensible move only to meet enemies within their border who are classified as "professional obstructors" or "sentimentalists whose real feeling of regret at what all admit to be regrettable unfits them to face facts." So—

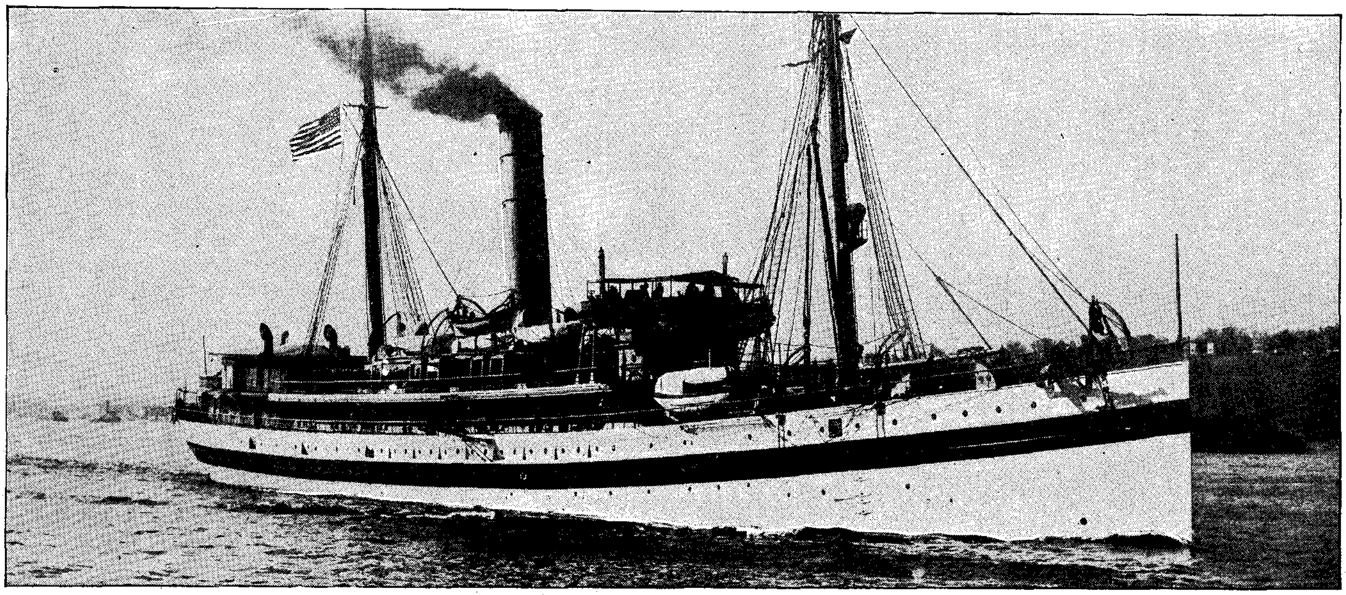
"The trustees of the nation's artistic department find themselves in a desperate situation. For years they have listened to the anathemas of the obstructor and have taken in the dismaying indictment of their sins. For slothful indifference to the loss of masterpieces, for criminal inaction, they fairly 'beat the band'; that is the burden and the pith (tho far more elegantly and roundly phrased) of all the criticism they have been brought up on. Further, it was imprest on the trustees that if (as one would expect) they let certain Titians slip, their crime would be unspeakable, their doom horrible. Then at a time when the treasury has a really splendid case for ignoring art, and when war-objects, profitable and otherwise, attract all the spare cash in the Kingdom, the entrance of these indispensable treasures into the market is threatened."

The reviewer sees but one remedy with any hope of effect, and that he is forced to call "a forlorn hope, a visionary's dream." Thus:

"Nothing but a sort of fanaticism, something akin to the sporting and indomitable resolution that drives men to the polar seas, will really help us. Material suggestions have been made: prohibition of export during the war, the imposition of an export duty on foreign sales, the institution of a stamp-duty on all sales, and, lastly, this now famous National Gallery Bill. Of these, only the first is a preventive suggestion; the others are reprisal or munitioning measures. As for an English version of the Italian Pacca Law, whereby owners would be forbidden to sell works of art and Shakespeare folios abroad, I am afraid that there is no earthly likelihood of the House of Lords letting that go through. Indeed, the very mention of vinculation has sharpened noble owners' wits so well that altho there is no chance of such a prohibitive law in England, they have already brought the art of swift and secret transaction to perfection. Export and stamp-duties would be, of course, quite ineffectual in preventing foreign sales, and the consolation of exacting toll for mortal losses would not be very comfortable. That leaves us with the National Gallery Bill, which in other important ways would give invaluable powers, and which in its ambition to equip the nation with the means of putting up a fight for the departing treasures is admirable. . . . . . .

"There is, I fear, and if I may be pardoned for facing the situation without illusions, no hope but that forlorn hope hinted at above. If the country possesses a dozen patriots primed with the determination and the means to intercept the dozen or twenty masterpieces which should not leave our land, we can, as far as this menace is concerned, sleep easily. There are patriots enough, no doubt, and more than enough men with the needed money. But have they the enthusiasm, the imagination, and spare energy to drive them forth on an adventure of this sort? In peace-time they could not be found, we know; has war wakened the spirit and the vision that such men would possess? The event will show. But this is certain now. Only by men inspired with this enthusiasm and resolve, and fortified by belief in the rightness and the largeness of their mission, no less than by vast resources, would the needed initiative, mobility, and sustained keenness in pursuit be shown."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



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OUR ONLY *SOLACE* IN THE EVENT OF A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

This hospital-ship, the *Solace*, now does the work for our entire Navy. A second ship is commissioned; but forty such vessels followed the Entente fleet to Gallipoli, and "it was believed that every one would be needed."

OUR CRIPPLED NAVAL RED CROSS

TO-DAY our Navy boasts one hospital-ship. When our Greater Navy is a reality we shall have but two. With an admonition to "Think it over, Americans!" the editor of *The Red Cross Magazine* (February) reminds us that "with but a few units of their fleet during the Gallipoli campaign, the Entente Allies had not one, two, ten, or a dozen hospital-ships—but forty." They were large ones at that; and "were all there because it was believed every one would be needed." The words are but the prelude to what Mr. William Harper Dean has to say of the relief conditions that would confront the Red Cross Society in the event of our Greater Navy giving battle. The magazine sounds, "with all its strength, the warning that proper war-relief preparedness for either the Army or the Navy is time-consuming, costly, and difficult even in tranquil, normal times, and a herculean, well-nigh impossible thing to accomplish when war has brought its confusion and chaos." Before allowing Mr. Dean to have his say, the editor goes on in a strain like this:

"The cost of equipment alone for one auxiliary hospital-ship would not be under $200,000, and the work requires much time. One naval-base hospital in the piping days of peace could not be organized and completely equipped to care for so few as 500 men in several weeks' time. But sea-fights and land-battles do not wait for hospitals to be equipped. The quivering bodies of sorely wounded men are brought back in everlasting streams. Are they—our own boys—to die wretchedly under our eyes for lack of facilities and trained personnel to give them necessary expert attention? They can't be housed in barns; they can't be operated on by blacksmiths.

"Too many of our good people harbor a state of mind which would have more appropriately existed in the days when the beardless Captain Oliver Perry, with a handful of Rhode Island sailors and Kentucky riflemen for his seamen, was ordered to Lake Erie to build a fleet out of green timber, after cutting down the trees, 'and attack the enemy.' We can not wait to-day for the great crisis to come before devising ways and means to meet it. We are not living in an age when an *Old Ironsides* can destroy a *Guerrière* with a loss in killed and wounded to our side of but fourteen men, nor can another battle of Santiago Harbor or of Manila Bay be fought with a negligible casualty list for us. The modern battle-ship carries approximately 1,200 men; and combat between these floating monsters with their incalculable destroying power is short, furious, deadly.

"Organized, completely equipped naval-base hospitals should dot our long and winding coast-lines, and civilian hospitals should be prepared and listed to serve as auxiliaries in case of emergency—to help save the lives of thousands of American lads who some day may be brought home mere shreds of humanity. Every seaport of the United States should, as a simple act of patriotism and humanitarianism, if not of local pride, take a hand in this laudable and most urgent movement to give aid and comfort to our Greater Navy which is to be. And Mr. Dean here tells you how you may best do this in an interesting article which is authoritative from beginning to end, and which every citizen owes it to himself and to his country to read."

One day—how soon none can tell—our great Navy may give battle; and "it will be a cataclysm of steel against steel," where the fittest survives. There will be bloodshed, for "the price of liberty always has been paid in blood." Then will come the "opportunity for one of the greatest humanitarian efforts in all the grim business called war: the efficient care of the ineffectives." Mr. Dean continues:

"We are, or rather we feel, quite certain that when America is threatened with invasion it will be our Greater Navy that will decide for us whether the struggle will be over in a few hours or rage on for cruel days and days until finally the alien is driven from our shores. Our seacoast is extensive. To a strong foe an attempt to force a landing at some point on our thousands of miles of shore-line would in all probability appeal as immensely logical.

"Our first line of defense, then, is our Navy. Preparedness in the Navy demands an adequate number of efficiently manned fighting units and a sufficient number of efficiently organized units for the care of ineffectives.

"During the recent campaign of the Entente Allies on the Gallipoli Peninsula there was published a statement to the effect that seventy British hospital-ships had been sighted in

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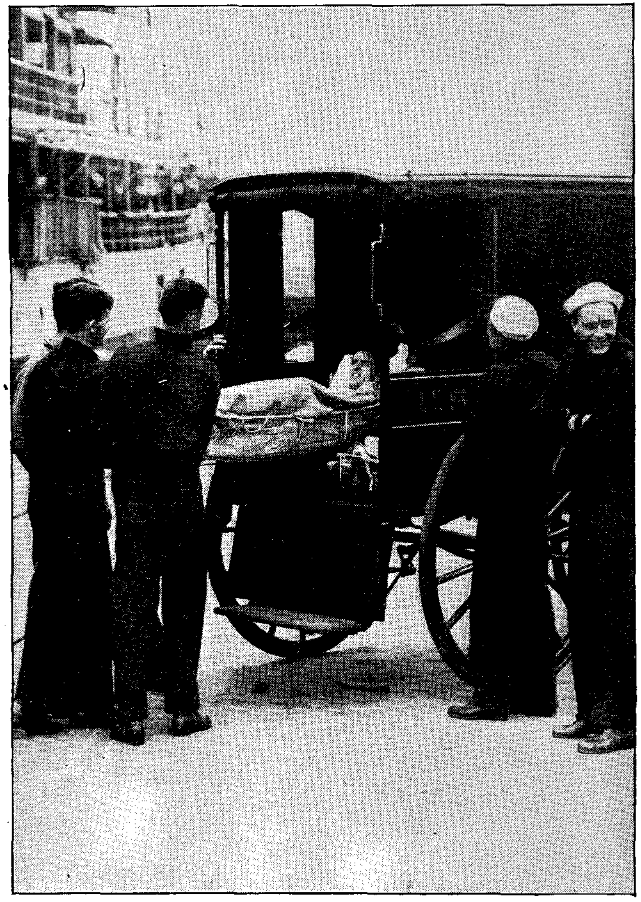
BRINGING A WOUNDED MARINE ASHORE.

Our present equipment would not answer the needs of one day's fighting of a single squadron of the Navy.



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DISPATCHING HIM TO THE NEAREST BASEHOSPITAL.

But we lack "an adequate reserve corps of surgeons and nurses," for marines here employed would be otherwise engaged.

> the Mediterranean, fringing the fleet and daily bearing their cargoes of sick and wounded to base-hospital units. The British Admiralty, on scanning this report, issued a withering denial. It was absurd—seventy hospital-ships! The public should be more accurately informed. The Admiralty begged to state that there were but forty of these. Forty hospital-ships! And only a relatively small number of units of the Allied fleets operating in that particular zone. True, there were sanguinary engagements ashore that delivered their toll of wounded to these ships; but as grim indices of the inevitable mortality attending large-scale military and naval operations, this incident and others which could be cited from the war in Europe stand out with most compelling force.
>
> "We strive, but after all it is a difficult matter for a people at peace to grasp the true significance of a war between two or more great Powers. Figures dull the brain. 'A regiment annihilated; forty vessels sunk.' What does it all mean? The elimination of so many fighting units from the field of operations?
>
> "No, it means more. It means more than death. It means mutilation and suffering beyond the power of tongue to tell; it means shattered limbs and shell-gouged trunks; it means blood pouring in streams from the living—the living! It means that for every dreadnought, every destroyer, of which our Greater Navy will boast, there must be patient, steady surgeons; sacrificing nurses; soft, clean things for the pain-wracked bodies of men who have served the guns of the Greater Navy and now must surrender to the skill of trained hands in order that they may live again.
>
> "Whatever there is of preparedness against that day when our Greater Navy will give battle must be ready on the instant to serve. The stroke of that hour will not be heralded by a slow pealing of bells. It will come in a flash. The Navy must give battle—now! Little time to equip hospital-ships and coast hospital-units, no time to instruct surgeons and doctors who have followed their professions in strictly civilian life. While the casualties resulting from a clash between two great sea Powers could not possibly equal in number those that are the price of long-drawn battles between land forces, yet they will be so sudden that the utmost in preparedness from a humanitarian standpoint must be on hand and waiting or it will be too late.
>
> "What have we done in this cause? To-day there is one hospital-ship afloat—the *Solace*. Another, recently provided for by Congress, will shortly be under way. Then we shall have two.
>
> "I asked an American naval surgeon of high rank this question: How many hospital-ships would be required to serve the Greater Navy in event of its giving battle?
>
> "'God only knows!' said he."

It would require several weeks of furious work to convert the most likely craft into a hospital-ship; the cost of providing medical equipment alone for a converted vessel would be in the neighborhood of $200,000. Mr. Dean's informant added:

> "Remember, a fleet's requirements are vastly different from those of an army. The fleet is isolated, so to speak. Whatever it requires in the way of facilities for caring for sick and wounded must be immediately available—part and parcel of the great joint unit itself.
>
> "The fleet can not send a call to the rear for civilian volunteers to help in hospital work for those lying on the decks. It can not commandeer a public building here and there to care for its ineffectives as the line of battle changes. The fleet is a law unto itself, and the civilian who confuses its medical and surgical requirements with those of an army never can render it effective service."

A hospital-ship, it is emphasized, does not in any sense replace a base hospital in a coast town. On the other hand:

> "The hospital-ship acts as a hospital-transport by which ineffectives are transferred to fixed base hospitals. The hospital-ship is a fleet base-hospital, a unit capable of moving from base to base, as the fleet's position changes on the sea.
>
> "When men are wounded or fall sick, their effectiveness for the time ends. They are ineffectives. They must be removed,

both because it is the only humane thing to do and they have a right to expect this, and then because their presence in no measure stimulates the morale of the effectives.

"What we need, then, are organized units for rendering medical and surgical aid to the men of our Greater Navy. There is a crying need of the Greater Navy for base-hospital units along our coasts. There is no telling what section of our coast the fleet will be called upon to defend. What then will that section offer to the men who are sent back sick and wounded?

"At this writing the Navy Department has asked the Red Cross to organize five base-hospital units—three on the Atlantic Coast and two on the Pacific. For south of Norfolk we have not a one. They are under way.

"Every civilian hospital located within reasonable distance of a coast city to which a division of the fleet would return with its ineffectives should create in itself a potential, efficient auxiliary to the general scheme of medical and surgical preparedness for the Greater Navy.

"The Red Cross is also deep in the task of organizing Emergency Detachments of Nurses which can be quickly mobilized and used to supplement the service of both the Army and Navy Nurse Corps. It is organizing Sanitary Training Detachments for the purpose of instructing men so that they may be able to serve efficiently in the Sanitary Service of the Army and Navy. These individuals are required to enroll in the Red Cross service for a period of two years. They are also asked to signify their willingness to enlist in the Medical Service of the Army or Navy in case of war, but are not required so to obligate themselves.

"The cry is for organized efficiency!"

If any would know how they can be of service, let them try to fit themselves into one of the categories here presented:

HOW YOU CAN HELP YOUR NAVY

ARE YOU A PRACTISING PHYSICIAN OR SURGEON?

Then you can join the Navy's Medical Reserve Corps, volunteering now to serve when your country needs you.

ARE YOU CONNECTED WITH A CIVILIAN HOSPITAL SITUATED ON OR NEAR THE COAST?

Then you can begin a movement to make your hospital available for the needs of the Navy in time of stress.

ARE YOU AN INTERN, ASSISTANT, OR OTHERWISE AN ACTIVE FACTOR IN THE PRACTISE OF MEDICINE OR SURGERY?

Then you can write to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, volunteering now your service in such capacity in time of war.

ARE YOU ONE OF THE MILLIONS WHO ARE NOT TRAINED IN THESE SPECIAL LINES?

Then you can help the Red Cross establish base hospitals on our coasts, equip hospital-ships, and in a hundred other ways strengthen the preparedness of our Greater Navy.

THE MOTION-PICTURE AS PEACEMAKER

IF MOTION-PICTURES had reached their present development half a century ago, so the president of one of our large film corporations is convinced, the world would not be at war to-day. That is, to quote the words of Mr. John R. Freuler, in the February *World Court*, "the educational influence involved would have been so valuable in general dissemination of international friendliness and understanding that war would have been unthinkable." But if the "movies" were too late to head off the present war, will they not help to prevent future ones? Mr. Freuler is inclined to think they will, "provided due liberty is permitted by governments for the proper development of this tremendously powerful instrument." As he writes:

> "There appears excellent ground for the conviction that the rapidly growing universality of the motion-picture, through interchange of the best productions, their world-wide exhibition in cities, towns, villages, and hamlets, is rapidly bringing about a feeling of international fellowship such as has never hitherto been approached.
>
> "In fact, I am impelled to the paraphrase, 'Let me make the world's films—I care not who wages its wars.'
>
> "The power of the motion-picture should become infinitely greater than that of the press in composing international differences. The press of each country reflect its biased point of view, and therefore aggravate rather than ameliorate. . . . The principal trouble with the world has been a lack of neighborly feeling—an aloofness toward the family next door. It is the tendency of human nature to be suspicious of and antagonistic to the unknown—to attribute all sorts of evil practises to such as are, by racial or local custom, offenders against certain preconceived notions of correct human conduct.
>
> "The work that is being done by the motion-picture is the very great work of breaking down false barriers, smashing imaginary embargoes—making neighbors of peoples immemorially at enmity—displaying them to each other on the screen and convincing each group, to its intense astonishment, that the other doesn't wear horns. This is the educational process which, carried to its proper extent, will abolish war.
>
> "If it is the desire of the nations, as they all insist, to have the truth about themselves spread before the eyes of the world, what medium exists so ready to their hands as that of the motion-picture? . . . . . .
>
> "The motion-picture film attained its world-wide circulation just too late to be decisive in prevention of this war. I believe that it will, if sanely used, prove the deciding influence against wars for the future. That it has had a large influence in redirecting public opinion in all countries toward peaceful ideals can not be doubted."

THE SUNDAY EVENING "FORUM"

THE "FORUM IDEA" has come to displace the former program for Sunday evening service, and *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati) finds considerable to say in its favor. "It is the logical outworking of the spirit of democracy that must pervade the Church ere she measures up to her opportunity." Only one church in five, this journal finds, is able to maintain the old-fashioned program of sermon and hymn, repeating even in a more popular form the features of the morning service. "The regular sermon will not suffice as in other days, just as the old-time stereotyped conduct of the prayer-service meets with but slight response. The new day demands a new approach." Before dismissing the old form, this Methodist paper offers a hint as to the responsibility of the pastor himself for the diminishing evening attendance:

> "That he is not altogether blameless is evident. Three pastors out of four will place the preponderance of thought and preparation upon the morning sermon when they know they will have their larger congregation and face their chief members. The pastor is not conspicuous for his isolation who says in substance, 'My evening audience will be made up chiefly of young people with a few of the faithful, and I need not go deeply into my theme or give much time in its development.' As a result he either extemporizes or presents some 'popular' subject in racy fashion.
>
> "It has come about that in many churches no one thinks of going to church at the evening hour with the expectation of receiving serious instruction in spiritual affairs."

The "forum" is declared to be "the product of the times, the democratic spirit of the day, as well as the modern concept of the Church in the different phases of community and national life." For—

> "Subjects that formerly were all but tabued in the pulpit are now listened to eagerly when treated by professional men of wide information and positive thinking. The public schools, labor, amusements, the housing problem, public playgrounds, child welfare, socialism, military training of our youth—the list can grow indefinitely. Here are matters that Christianity may claim as her own. If the application of the teachings of Christ to these and all other vital issues of life does not produce a proper and healthful reaction, then Christianity fails at that point. . . . . .
>
> "The forum is quite practical in cities where professional men of large experience can be easily procured. More and more the layman is losing his abnormal dread of the pulpit, and his presence therein is looked upon as a delightful and profitable variation. If wisely managed by the pastor, and a true spirit and expression of honest search after truth are engendered, the good effects therefrom may be far-reaching."

"FREELY YE HAVE RECEIVED, FREELY GIVE"

THE CLOUDS ARE CLEARING from the skies of Belgian Relief; Americans remain in charge of it; its administration will go forward with the same wonderful care and certainty as during the past long, sore months of hunger and want. In proof of it, Brand Whitlock's American flag still flies over the Relief Headquarters at Brussels; and Lord Cecil says, for Great Britain and her blockade, "we will not place the slightest obstacle in the way" of Belgian Relief ships. There can be no reasonable doubt that the Belgian Children's Fund will accomplish the purpose of its donors, and will serve Belgium's future generations by conserving her childhood of to-day. THE LITERARY DIGEST's wide-spread constituency recognizes this fact, and from all points of the compass come proofs of restored confidence and philanthropic spirit, in spite of the break between this country and Germany.

Small cities, or individuals in them and for them, are munificently pledging to care for the children of towns in Belgium with about the same population. Citizens of Franklin, Pa., which has but 10,000 inhabitants, under the leadership of Mr. George W. Feldman, acting in cooperation with local newspapers, have adopted *Hingene*, with 815 children, assuming a responsibility of over $9,700, and have shown their earnestness by already forwarding draft for $5,000. Petersburg, Va., led by F. M. Martin, Superintendent of Schools, has adopted *Zerkeghem's* 300 children, with responsibility of $3,600.

And look at Lancaster, Pa., which days ago, through C. B. Hollinger and *The New Era*, selected *Sainte Croix* as its beneficiary, and has just made a third remittance, of $4,000, making Lancaster's contribution up to this writing $10,000—with more coming! Tucson, Arizona, sends draft for $2,613.50, largely from the novelist Harold Bell Wright, as first instalment of a popular contribution which will increase. What these towns have done and may do, other towns can do and will. Hats off to the Western spirit! Hats off, again, to the persistent liberality of the East, and to the newspaper push and spirit East and West!

Yes—and to the same spirit and push shown far on the south of us. For here is another evidence of these, coming from Nicaragua, in Central America—a check for $500, with more promised. Bluefields sent this, and *The American* there helped on the work with a full-page insertion of THE LITERARY DIGEST's original appeal, while an influential citizen led the movement.

One letter, remitting $24.00, bravely says: "This represents a new suit which I thought I needed—the old one will do for another four or five months (it is my wedding suit, bought in 1910)."

ONLY $1.00 APIECE WOULD MEAN $100,000,000 for the people of Belgium from the inhabitants of the United States. It is not a large per capita contribution from this country. It can be made up easily in thousands of communities. The Mayor of Lake Forest, Ill., Hon. N. M. Lewis, proposed it to us, and asked if under existing conditions it would be safe for his town to proceed on that per capita basis. Under date of February 17 he wrote again as follows:

> "Upon receiving your telegram yesterday morning I at once made definite arrangements to carry out the $1.00 an inhabitant campaign in Lake Forest. The aldermen have entered into the plan enthusiastically, announcements are to be made in the churches to-morrow, and through the local papers, and the actual collection of funds carried out a week from Monday. I hope that we will turn over to you shortly thereafter $4,107, which is the number of inhabitants in Lake Forest.
>
> "I am also going to send out letters to the mayors of four hundred other small cities in the United States. With what attention you can call to this 'SMALL CITIES' MOVEMENT,' I believe that a sum of money can be raised which will justify the effort."

It is a generous and wise movement, and reflects honor upon Lake Forest and its chief executive. Many unselfish and noteworthy suggestions come to us, which excite our admiration and call for acknowledgment in these columns, but which would unduly consume space. We must mainly leave methods and their application to individuals and localities; their impulse and inspiration may be recorded in particular cases, as common to American life and faith.

Signing himself "Yours for service to Humanity," after asking that his name be not used, a Pennsylvanian suggests "a program of real self-denial in the interest of the helpless innocent little ones in Belgium," for the Lenten season, and says:

> "Here is my Lenten resolution: For the next two months I am going to give 50 per cent. of the gross receipts of my business for Christ's little ones in Belgium. I will have to forego some fondly anticipated summer pleasures in this resolve, but the little hardship that I will undergo is not to be compared to the sufferings of the unfortunate ones of Europe. I enclose money-order for $15.80 as first payment. Others will follow."

"If I might make a suggestion," comments a Pennsylvania insurance agent who remits $96, "it would be that in your next advertisement you request each individual who reads it and is interested to bring the matter to the attention of two or three friends who might not be readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST." Let his suggestion pass along the line.

Make all checks, money-orders, or other remittances payable to Belgian Children's Fund, make them as large as possible, and address all letters to Belgian Children's Fund, care of THE LITERARY DIGEST, 354–360 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Contributions to THE BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND—Received from February 14 to February 20 inclusive.

$5,000.00—From the Citizens of Franklin, Pa., who, under the leadership of George W. Feldman, acting in cooperation with the newspapers of the city, have adopted the town of Hingene with 815 children, assuming a responsibility of over $9,700.00 and have shown their earnestness by this remittance.

$4,000.00—From the Citizens of Lancaster, Pa., through "The New Era," a third subscription (larger even than the last), an inspiring sum.

$2,613.50—Sent by the "Tucson Citizen" of Tucson, Ariz., $2,400.00, contributed by Harold Bell Wright, the distinguished author, and $213.50 by other citizens of Tucson. This is the beginning of the campaign by that enterprising paper.

$1,109.00—Citizens of Omaha, Neb. (through Carrie Millard), collected by the Omaha War Relief Society: Omaha War Relief Society $200.00, O. C. Redick $100.00, Dr. H. Gifford $100.00, Mrs. H. Gifford $50.00, H. C. Bostwick $50.00, Miss Jessie Millard $51.00, J. H. Millard $25.00, Barton Millard $25.00, Carrie Millard $25.00, Helen Millard $25.00, Mrs. W. V. Morse $36.00, Mrs. Victor Caldwell $25.00, Mrs. Milton Barlow $25.00, Ward Burgess $25.00, Arthur C. Smith $25.00, Louis C. Nash $25.00, Mrs. Charles T. Kountze $25.00, Mrs. J. DeForest Richards $25.00, Mrs. Casper Yost $20.00, Mrs. George A. Hoagland $25.00, George K. Voss $12.00, Mrs. H. M. Rogers $12.00, Mrs. Sullivan $12.00, Mrs. Joseph Barton $6.00, Mrs. C. F. McGrew $5.00, Mrs. Ezra Millard $5.00, Mrs. J. M. Metcalf $12.00, Mrs. Wm. C. Shannon $12.00, Mrs. McMullin's War Relief Circle $12.00, Mrs. Ellis Bierbower $5.00, Mrs. Jno. A. McShane $25.00, Mrs. Myles Standish $4.00, Mrs. Jno. L. Kennedy $5.00, E. E. Bruce $36.00, J. R. Ringwalt $12.00, Dr. O. S. Hoffman $5.00, Mrs. W. F. Callfas $5.00, Cameron Millard $5.00, Mrs. H. W. Yates $12.00.

$800.00—"From the Citizens of Billings, Mont., being the first of six installments which the citizens of Billings plan to send." Mrs. Lou W. Chapple, Chairman, Roy J. Covert, Treas.

$500.00 Each—R. Fransen, Mrs. J. D. Brown, Dartmouth Monthly Meeting of Friends.

$400.00—American Community, Cardenas, Cuba.

$339.00—Ladies of City Point and Hopewell, Va.

$324.00—Everywoman's Class, Bristol, Conn.

$320.00—Citizens of Calvert, Texas, Collected by the Civic League.

$313.00—"In Memory of T. E. R."

$262.00—Mr. and Mrs. Alex Paterson.

$237.50—"A cash subscription on a fund approximating a little over $800.00—by some citizens of Athens, Ga."

$222.50—Proceeds of Vicksburg (Miss.) Charity Ball.

$204.00—"A Friend of the Belgians."

$190.25—People of Sprague, Wash., and vicinity.

$147.50—Goliad Charity Ball, Goliad, Texas.

$144.00 Each—Miss Anna Schlesinger, Dr. A. White.

$125.00—Anonymous.

$120.00 Each—Dr. Christopher Graham, Kanawha War Relief Association, C. A. Johnson.

$114.50—Citizens of Greenville, Miss.

$102.50—"San Angelo Standard."

$100.00 Each—A. O. Harbaugh, Abby Beecher Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. Hill, "The Surgical Dressings Committee, New Britain Branch," Dr. E. H. Angle, Mrs. A. G. McGregor, Edgar Cranson, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. K.

$96.00—C. W. Potts.

$93.00—Woman's Auxiliary, New Thought Temple of Cincinnati, Ohio.

$84.00 Each—Reed College, Portland, Ore.; W. W. Scott and Friends.

$75.00 Each—In Memory of Dunlap and Noble Weems, Margaret S. and Elizabeth Rich, Mrs. Chas. R. Barney and Friends.

$72.00—Penick & Ford, Ltd.

$70.25—Second Unitarian Society.

$66.66—P. J. Paxton.

$66.00—130 High School Boys and Girls, Fordyce, Ark.

$60.00 Each—Mrs. Cornelia W. Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Cardwell, Mrs. Howard B. Tuttle, Miss Margaret Griffith, "E. P. K.," Cambridge, Mass., Collected by Mrs. T. B. McCaleb, Covington, Va., Miss Elizabeth K. Hill, Officers, Enlisted Men and Civilians, Fort Logan, Colo., Wm. D. Hill, Mrs. Wm. D. Hill, Waite Phillips.

$53.51—G. L. Anderson.

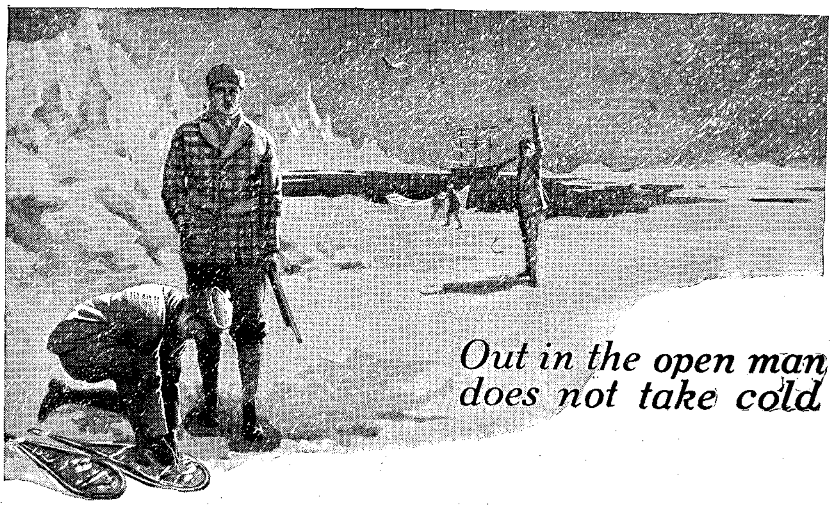
$52.00 Each—"In Memory of Loving Parents," Minnie Clark Buchanan.

$51.78—Citizens and School Children of Red Lodge, Mont.

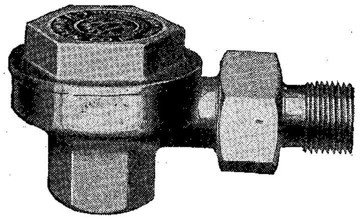
$51.23—Toledo, Iowa, Public Schools.

$50.33—St. Mark's Pro-Cathedral.

$50.00 Each—Ex-Senator LeRoy Percy, J. M. Vanmeter, A. L. Swim, Faculty and Students Exeter Union High School, Exeter, Cal., W. R. Whitney, "A Pioneer


Out in the open man does not take cold

The cause of cold is not COLD
It is HEAT



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Radiator Trap

This device is one of the fundamentals of the DUNHAM VAPOR HEATING SYSTEM. Because it makes impossible the presence of water in radiators, it prevents their pounding and knocking, reduces fuel consumption, causes the radiator to heat evenly and quickly, eliminates the hissing air valve and spurting water.

COLDS are bred in your very home. The results of imperfect heating breed them. But where Dunham Vapor Heating is, there exists none of the unhealthy conditions that foster colds.

Instead, the air in every room is fresh and warm. An even, genial heat pervades the whole home. Radiators do not—*cannot*—knock or pound. Temperature is automatically kept at either one of two predetermined levels. And all with minimum attention and unusual coal economy.

A little more costly to buy than old-fashioned, faulty equipment, the Dunham Vapor Heating System is worth more—in both material value and service. A steam fitter can Dunhamize a new or an already-built home. Write for full information immediately. Ask for a free copy of our invaluable book, "The 3 H's."

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DIVISION SALES OFFICES: Chicago, New York, San Francisco

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C. A. DUNHAM CO., Ltd., Toronto, Canada
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Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver

Community in Colorado," Point Breeze Presbyterian Sunday School, Mrs. N. L. Howard, D. C. Despard, Rosemary F. Taylor, Mrs. Flora A. Morrow, "B. A.," San Francisco, Cal., Katherine, Ruth and Jim Kuhn, C. F. Paine, Mrs. George E. Burgess, Anonymous.

$49.00—Morton Church, Hardin, Mo.

$48.00 Each—The Wednesday Night Club, Kinsley, Kans., Wells College Christian Association, Christian Sunday School of New Berlin, Ohio.

$47.15—J. Harrison.

$46.75—F. A. Silcox.

$46.50—W. A. C. Brown.

$45.25—Centenary M. E. Church, So. Sunday School, McComb, Miss.

$45.08—O. J. Villere.

$40.00—Students of University School of Music, Iowa City.

$39.00 Each—Methodist Sunday School of Floresville, Tex., Greenbrier County, W. Va.

$38.50—Renaissance Club of Exeter, N. H.

$36.96—Maxton Presbyterian Sunday School.

$36.50—"S. L. I. H.," Wheeling, W. Va.

$36.00 Each—Robert, Philip and Katharine Crane, Friends First Day School, Wilmington, Del., Public School, Winslow, Ark., Alexander Martin and Family, Family of Nat. M. Pickett, St. Peters P. E. Sunday School, W. E. Fellows, Pupils and Faculty, The Margaret Booth School, P. R. Bachman, Elizabeth C. Wayman, Mrs. Alice E. Loud, "H. W. W.," Fowler, Cal., J. N. Anderson, Jr., Arthur Durward, From Friends.

$35.25—Chapel Hill and Pembroke Meth. Churches.

$35.00—Ministerial Assn. of Bellevue, Pa.

$33.00—Circle B. Iowa Camp Fire.

$30.00 Each—Bertha N. Pope, A. C. Snowden and Friends, Herman Schuesler, Jr., Mrs. Ure, Manistee Central School Teachers and Others.

$29.50—Citizens of Keokuk, Iowa.

$28.15—Employees New Orleans Terminal Co.

$28.00—Worth Reed.

$26.81—Citizens of East Smithfield, Pa.

$26.00 Each—"Wellesley Alumnae and Student, Junior Dept., Windermere Presb. Sunday School, Tuesday Club of Maryville, Tenn., Mrs. E. J. Johnson.

$25.60—Eug. S. Lawler and other Friends.

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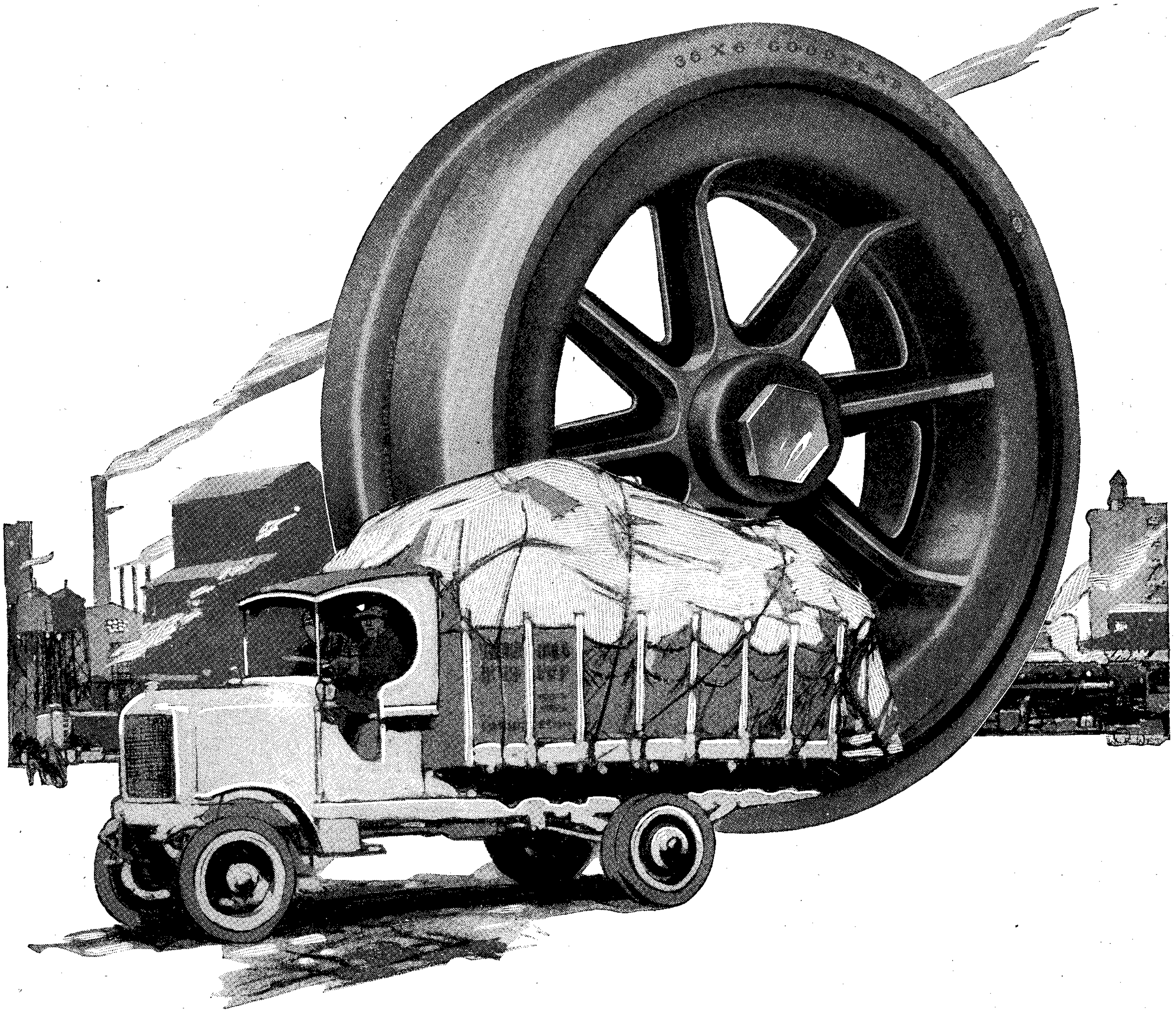
(*Continued on page* 602)



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It must carry this burden and cushion it, too, without the use of air.

Resilience and resistance must be provided by a single unit.

This difficult requirement has led to the trial and test of thousands of compounds—rubber combined with toughening materials.

In the Goodyear S-V we believe we have the tire most successfully compounded to withstand the greatest punishment, last for more thousands of miles, while providing a more effective buffer between the road and the load.

Users, the country over, declare the S-V is a wonder tire, incomparably better in length of life and efficiency of service.

They report mileages up to 20,000 for country use and 40,000 on city streets.

They report tire costs reduced amazingly. They declare the S-V free from common truck tire troubles, such as peeling off in strips or tearing off the edge. They report extraordinary traction, which saves power and prevents dangerous skidding.

We know that they are right. Probably it will pay you to investigate these reports of S-V excellence.

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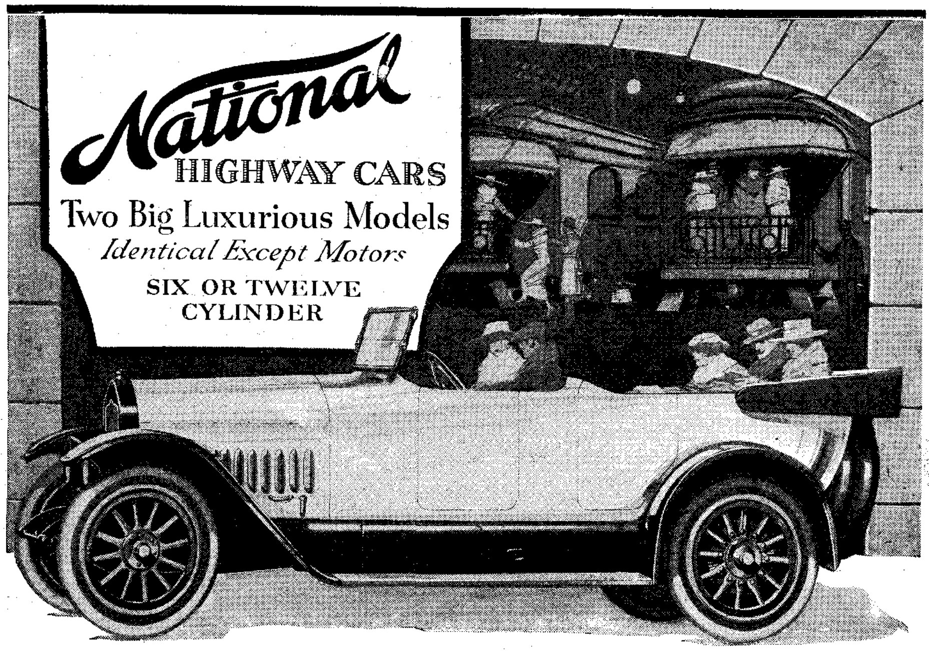


Quality Without Extravagance

Six or Twelve Cylinder Models—like two railroad trains—both all-steel, modern, all-Pullman, running over the same roadbed, the same rails, under the same safety and efficiency.

THE National Twelve is an extra fare train with slight advantage in speed. A difference in power is there, but not enough to affect the popularity of either. The Six is a highly developed, wonderfully quiet, flexible, smooth riding car of sumptuous accommodations.

The Twelve, if you want a greater volume of power and the fun of taking the "extra-fare-Pullman."

Equal in style—same wheel base—same wonderful new bodies—same endurance—same easy riding—both typical National quality—in fact, identical throughout with exception of the motors.

It is a *Permanent* Pleasure—

to spend the cost price of a National "Highway." After the first flush of having a new car delivered to your home, there are no after-regrets; no doubt about the wisdom of your choice; no wondering if you suffer in comparison to your motoring friends.

Mother and daughter cannot ask for more beauty, luxury or social prestige; the son cannot ask for more power, speed and thoroughbredeness; while for father who pays, it is endless satisfaction not to have over-spent. Even more important is the conviction that grows the longer he drives his National that it was cash-wisdom not to *under-spend*.

Six Motor—303 cubic inches, 56 horsepower. Twelve Motor—370 cubic inches, 77 horsepower. Both cars 128-inch wheelbase

National Highway Sixes and Twelves will out-perform and out-demonstrate any other team of motors on the market today

Furnished in Touring Car, Four Passenger Roadster, Phaeton, Coupe and Touring Sedan, in both Six and Twelve Cylinder Models

12 AMERICAS BEST LOOKING CARS 6

Twelve Cylinder $2150

NATIONAL MOTOR CAR AND VEHICLE CORPORATION. INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.

Seventeenth Successful Year

Six Cylinder $1750

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST. *Orders for such books will hereafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added, when required. Orders should be addrest to Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City.*

THE AUTHOR OF "ROBINSON CRUSOE"

Trent, William P. Daniel Defoe: How to Know Him. With portrait. Pp. 329. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25 net. Postage, 12 cents.

If Defoe had never written the story of adventure that has given him world-wide, permanent fame he would probably be lost in the crowd of eighteenth-century writers. It is the immortal story of which he himself probably thought least that has given him a secure place among those whom the world estimates as its great writers. Comparatively few persons realize that the author of "Robinson Crusoe" was an important politician as well as an influential journalist; that he was, as the authority who writes this book asserts, one of the best known of all Englishmen during the reigns of William III., Anne, and George I. In addition, he was a historian, a biographer, a poet, an essayist, a political economist, a sociologist, a religious controversialist, a moralist, a topographer, and a writer on occult subjects. His latest biographer, well acquainted with this notable period, styles him a "Proteus both in literature and in affairs" and an "almost titanic genius."

Mr. Trent has written his interesting and instructive volume partly as a protest against this eclipse and effacement, by a single romance (however precious in itself), of a great and serious author's just fame. He expresses the hope that his little book may revive interest in the serious side of his hero's literary achievements. With this object in view, he has presented a very complete and realistic picture of one of the representatives of the period so favored by students of literary history. It is, of course, the age which the genius of Thackeray has stamped for us with such vividness—that of Swift, and Pope, and the rest—which forms the setting for the portrayal. In Defoe's day the pamphleteer held the important and influential rôle in public affairs which is now reserved for the journalist. And it was in that profession—strangely enough as it will appear to his readers of to-day—that the genial author of "Robinson Crusoe" shone at his brightest. He seems to have exercised in his time the intellectual and political sway that was to characterize the editor or publicist of a later period. He became, in fact, an editor and publisher (in 1704) when his newspaper, *The Review*, appeared. The biographer has brought to light some interesting details of this pioneer in the fourth estate.

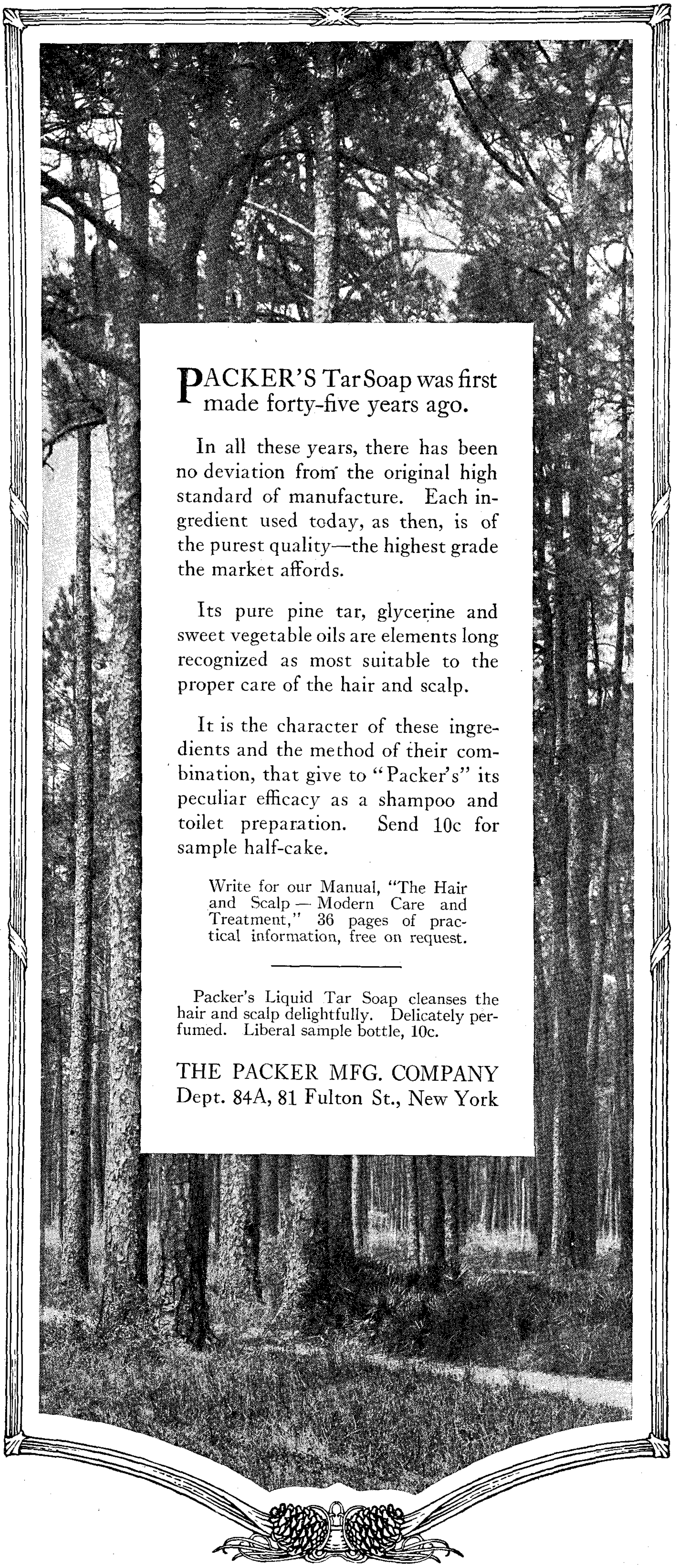
"For the most part each number consisted of four pages of two columns, distributed between an essay on some serious topic of the day, political, ecclesiastical, economic, and a lighter department, generally entitled, "Advice from the Scandalous Club,' in which a supposititious society discust various matters—frequently the editor's own affairs, or else the blunders committed by other journalists, or cases of matrimonial infelicity. Advertisements, chiefly of publications and quack medicines, filled a portion, rarely the whole, of the last page. The essay did not greatly exceed in length a leading editorial of to-day, and the total amount written by Defoe in a week—there is little indication of outside help—would not tax a prolific modern journalist. Fellow journalists waged war upon him; cultivated readers affected to despise him; Steele, Addison, and Swift, all of whom learned from him, gained far more applause from contemporaries and have been more honored by posterity; but in influence upon the evolution of journalism and in range of information and practical mental powers Defoe stands without a real rival among the editors of his time."

GENERAL GRANT'S CHIEF OF STAFF

Wilson, Major-General James Harrison. The Life of John A. Rawlins. With two portraits. Octavo, pp. xiii-514. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. $3.00 net. Postage, 15 cents.

In writing this life of Grant's Chief of Staff and Secretary of War, General Wilson has made a notable contribution to the literature of the Civil War. The subject of the biography, Major-General John Aaron Rawlins, while ineligible for the first rank of military fame, was none the less an important figure in the great events of his time. His biographer, himself an experienced soldier and certainly an authority on the subject, speaks of him as the most remarkable man he met during the Civil War. "Altho he came from the plain people," as General Wilson expresses it, "and always held a subordinate position in the Army, it was his good fortune to exert a tremendous influence not only upon persons of high rank but upon events of transcendent importance." These are words of high praise, especially if the reader recalls that he who utters them knew intimately most of the chiefs of the Union armies—McClellan, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and the rest. The man to whom this tribute is paid by a brother officer, fifty years after the events described, never commanded troops in the field nor "became charged with the supreme control of great movements." Whatever he did, avers his biographer, was upon and through others, as aid, counselor, and Adjutant-General to General Grant, as Chief of Staff of the Army, and as Secretary of War. His association with Grant, both personally and officially, was of the most intimate nature, and this influence, always beneficent, had important results in molding that unequaled career.

The portrait of this distinguished soldier, who deliberately effaced himself the more effectively to further the fortunes of Grant, furnishes a unique and striking type of the American at his best, in the time "that tried men's souls." Early habituated to surroundings of poverty and hard work, he developed many of the traits that stamp Lincoln's early manhood. It was, as his biographer states, "an active, earnest, intense, and robust life" into which he was born in East Galena, also the birthplace of Grant. "The struggle for existence," writes General Wilson, "was sharp and discouraging; poverty and hardship were the lot which confronted this typical family, and the only consolation was that they were not worse off than their neighbors." It is indeed a picture of Spartan simplicity which the biographer brings before us in his description of the *milieu* that was to produce the greatest soldier of the Civil War. The little community was practically isolated; communication with the older States was by steamboat and the canvas-covered wagon; the implements of industry were the plow, the ax, and the spinning-wheel; the food of the people


PACKER'S Tar Soap was first made forty-five years ago.

In all these years, there has been no deviation from the original high standard of manufacture. Each ingredient used today, as then, is of the purest quality—the highest grade the market affords.

Its pure pine tar, glycerine and sweet vegetable oils are elements long recognized as most suitable to the proper care of the hair and scalp.

It is the character of these ingredients and the method of their combination, that give to "Packer's" its peculiar efficacy as a shampoo and toilet preparation. Send 10c for sample half-cake.

Write for our Manual, "The Hair and Scalp — Modern Care and Treatment," 36 pages of practical information, free on request.

Packer's Liquid Tar Soap cleanses the hair and scalp delightfully. Delicately perfumed. Liberal sample bottle, 10c.

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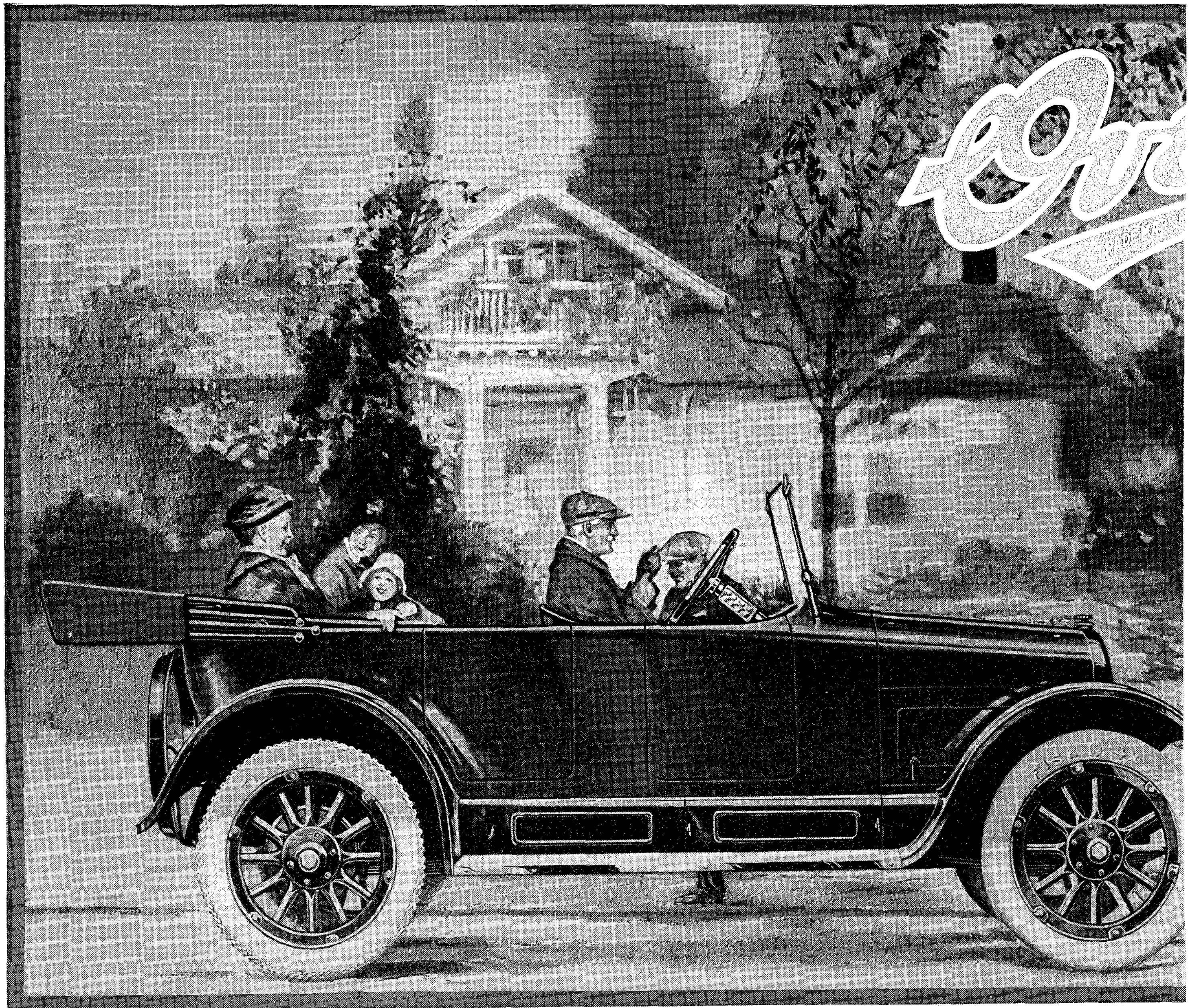

Is this your family, having the time of their lives in one of those beautiful Overlands—something to look forward to every day of the year?

This is the life—

There are two ways to live nowadays.

One way is the life that is daily chock full of healthy activity, wholesome fun and lots of fresh air.

This way is shown above.

This manner of living gives your family every modern opportunity to better health, better sport, a broader mentality and a more highly developed point of view.

To enjoy life on this basis—to get all there is to be had and all you should have; to look forward to each day with a keener interest and anticipation; to miss nothing—get an Overland.

For there is a quality car in the Overland line for every class of buyer.

And each car is bigger value because it has shared proportionately in the greater economies of our larger production.

The tremendous factories and facilities of the great Overland industry permit us to offer cars of unusual efficiency, style, comfort and power at remarkably reasonable prices.

There is an Overland for you and yours. Pick it out today—and tomorrow introduce your family to the new order of things—the bigger life made possible by the economical Overland.

Light Four

Touring	**$665**
Roadster	**$650**
Country Club	**$750**

All prices f. o. b. Toledo and subject to change without notice

Big Four

Touring	**$850**
Roadster	**$835**
Coupe	**$1250**
Sedan	**$1450**

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Manufacturers of Ove

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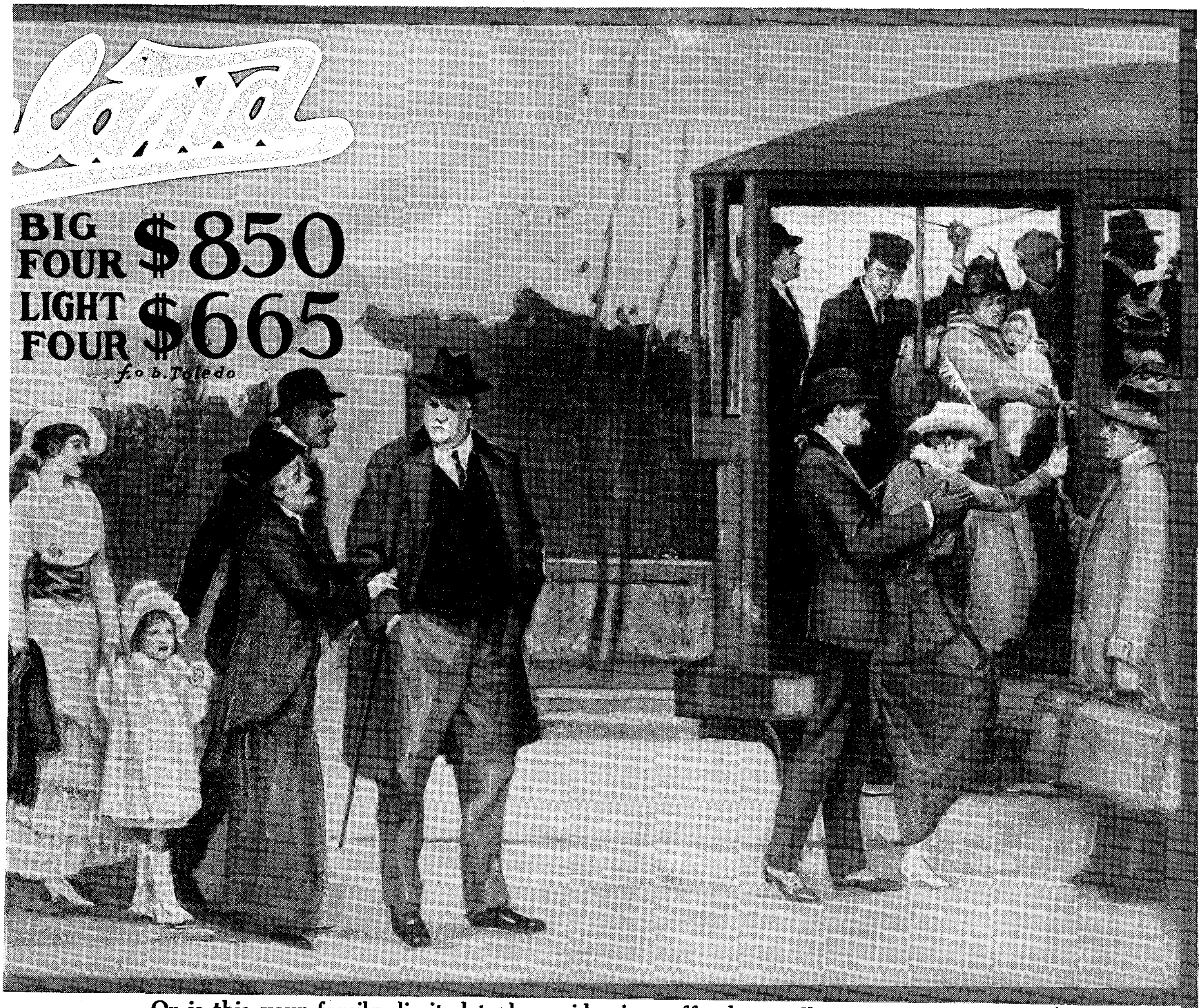

Or is this your family, limited to long rides in stuffy, hot trolley cars and listless conversation? How about getting an Overland?

Here is the other side of the story—the other way some live—the wrong way.

This pictures the more narrow and cramped life, with trolley car outings for the big event of the week.

It's wrong. It's not fair to your children—your wife—or yourself.

Get a car—an Overland—and over night all this is changed.

It will add years to your life and rejuvenate your family.

The Overland is everyone's car today. Some one of the beautiful models you can easily afford. It's not an expense. It's a downright economy.

One executive organization—*one* factory management—*one* purchasing unit — *one* sales management—*one* dealer organization produce and sell

—this is not

the entire line. Each model shares the enormous economies thus effected.

The new Overland models are beauties.

Easy to handle—anyone in your family can learn to drive in no time. They have abundant power; beautiful lines; lots of room, comfort and style and are backed by the greatest motor car institution in America.

See the nearest Overland dealer and take a look today.

Stop living the wrong way.

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Villys-Knight Motor Cars
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Light Six	
Touring -	$985
Roadster -	$970
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Willys-Knight	
Four Touring	$1285
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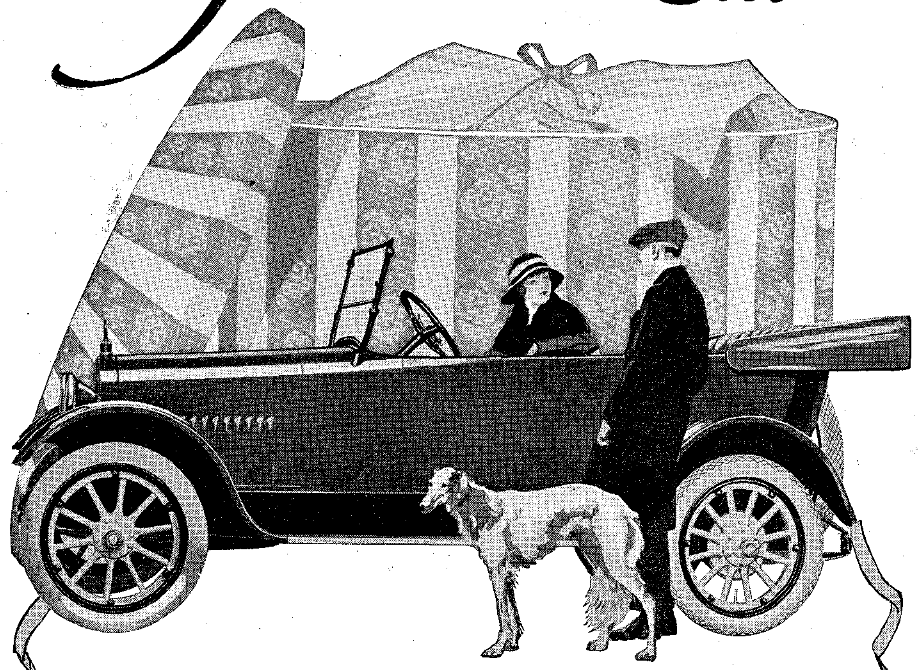
Four Sedan	$1950
Four Limousine	$1950
Eight Touring	$1950

The Fashion Car



YOUR first impression of the LEXINGTON Minute Man Six will be one of unexpected style and refinement — and that impression will be lasting.

IN beauty of design the LEXINGTON ranks at the head of medium-priced cars. Both in style and in mechanical excellence it is the rival of cars costing several hundred dollars more. Feature after feature of these higher-priced cars will be found in the

Lexington
MINUTE MAN SIX
$1185

Yet after all, motor cars are not bought to be kept in a band box. Performance is as important as appearance. In performance the LEXINGTON Minute Man Six is equally distinctive. With the exclusive Moore Multiple Exhaust System, the LEXINGTON engine develops 22.8% more usable power with less gasoline. It will throttle down to less than a mile an hour in high gear and pick up to fifty-five miles an hour in half a minute. It takes the hills without laboring and always drives pleasurably because it is always flexible and obedient.

Five-passenger Touring Car
Four-passenger Clubster - - $1185

Five-passenger Convertible Sedan
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Write for "The Fashion Book of Motor Cars"

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22.8% MORE POWER

was mostly Indian corn and bacon, while their clothes were of homespun cloth. Church and school were "costly luxuries" that came later. A large family, early taught to labor in field and forest, was the poor man's greatest wealth. Charcoal-burning was the chief occupation. The monotony of life in the Illinois of that day must have been complete. It had one interruption, however, the Black Hawk War, in which the elder Rawlins took part as a transporter of supplies to the Government troops.

General Wilson's story of his hero's successful battle to lift himself out of the narrow and sordid environment into which he was born reads like a romance. It is, in fact, a romance, but one in the sphere of reality, a story quite as inspiring as that of Lincoln or Garfield, and enhanced to no small extent by the author's method of intertwining it with that of Grant. The personality of Grant, indeed, haunts the whole narrative. It is the author's deliberate conviction that Grant's career could not have been what it was without his adjutant's cooperation and beneficent influence. After the conclusion of the war, when Grant became President, the influence, luckily for the nation, was continued. As Secretary of War, General Rawlins was a tower of strength in Grant's Cabinet and Administration. He was the only member of the Cabinet who thoroughly understood the President. The others stood in awe of "the victorious and taciturn soldier," and were prone to overrate his capacity.

The political career of this distinguished soldier, as sketched by his friend and biographer, is quite as important and interesting as were his military achievements. He early became imprest with the importance of our relations with Cuba and openly championed a Cuban republic during the rebellion of 1868. Intensely American, he believed in the Monroe Doctrine and held that we, as chief of the American republics, should encourage and help those that were endangered by foreign aggression. "He sympathized with the desire and efforts of Ireland to throw off the British yoke," writes his biographer, "and looked hopefully to the peaceful acquisition of the newly confederated British colonies in North America. Nor should it be forgotten that these were the views of the President-elect (Grant), as well as of Rawlins and the Republican party, at the time they were uttered."

RECENT FICTION

Dodge, Henry Irving. Skinner's Dress Suit. Illustrated. Pp. 165. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1. Postage, 12 cents.

One would not suspect a sermon from a book with the above title, but, underneath, a laughable account of how "Dearie Skinner" covers up his failure to get a "raise" by lying to his wife and paying the raise out of his hard-earned bank-account with the terrible consequences of his rashness, become a sermon and a fine one on the text: "Any man who wears clothes like a door-mat will let you make a door-mat of him." On the strength of that "raise" Honey insisted that Dearie buy a dress suit, and then the fun and complications begin, because dress suits presuppose attendant luxuries, and in living up to its demands, Skinner ceased to be a "cage man" and became one of the firm. It is a book full of amusing situations, but there

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
50c the case of six glass stoppered bottles

are many grains of common sense in all the fun. It shows very plainly that opportunity and self-respect often rest on the consciousness of being well-drest.

Dickson, Harris. The House of Luck. Pp. 452. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

We are all familiar with the Mississippi River gamblers, but this story is woven around a less familiar theme: the organization of gamblers and unprincipled adventurers, known as "speculators," of the "lower Mississippi of the thirties," whose leader planned a slave insurrection, a pillage of the entire South, and a flight to Mexico with all the booty. The "House of Luck," or the "Kangaroo," was the notorious meeting-place of these conspirators, and around this most of the story's action centers. Mr. Dickson claims that his narrative is "a faithful portrayal of hurly-burly days through our great Southwest, in the days when laws were feeble and men were strong." The love-story of Adrien de Valence and Cécile Kinlock is closely interwoven with the dramatic pursuit of the murderous gang, the foiling of their nefarious designs, and the recovery of the box of treasures which had been stolen from Adrien's father. Tragic and dramatic scenes, thrilling and intricate scenes, follow one another, growing more and more involved and brutal. The hero goes through some very dangerous experiences. There are almost too many thrills. The story is a little too long-drawn-out, but the reader will follow with interest the complications furnished by the inconsequent appearance of the witless "Will of the Woods," who perceptibly influences the happy and satisfactory outcome.

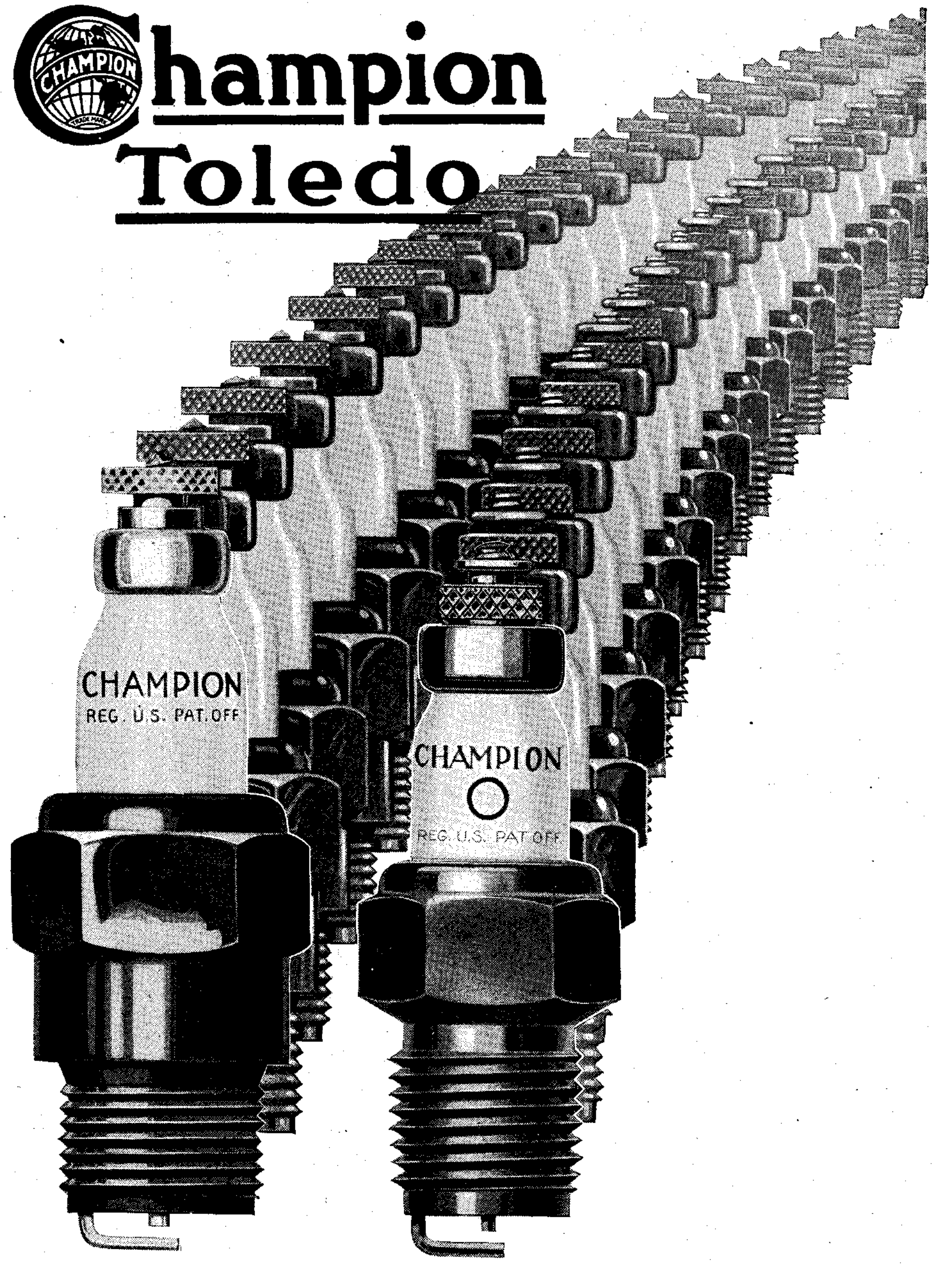
London, Jack. The Turtles of Tasman. Pp. 265. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25. Postage, 12 cents.

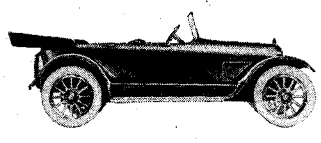
Mr. London's new volume is a collection of eight short stories, which portray widely different characters and touch emotions from grave to gay. Mr. London is at his best in tales of virile men and wild out-of-door life, especially the life of the extreme North and West. Readers will find something appealing in these stories. The title is taken from the first and is followed by "The Eternity of Forms," "Told in the Drooling Ward," "The Hobo and the Fairy," "The Prodigal Father," "The First Poet," "Finis," and "The End of the Story." "The Turtles of Tasman" is the most ambitious of all, and presents a psychological problem as to which is better: to stay at home, following convention, duty, and commercial gain, or to wander over the world acquiring a fund of adventurous memories and friends, but no fortune. Illustrative of this theme are presented two brothers. Mr. London makes the wanderer much more attractive than the man of conventions, but we wonder what would have happened if there had been no stay-at-home brother from whom to borrow, and to whose home to come when all had failed. "The End of the Story" is also dramatic and subtle, while the "Prodigal Father" furnishes comedy and "Told in the Drooling Ward" gives fun of a pathetic kind.

Ward, Mrs. Humphry. Lady Connie. Pp. 434. New York: Hearst's International Library Company. $1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

There is nothing new or startling in Mrs. Ward's new novel, either in plot or treatment, but there are that perfection of

Champion
Toledo





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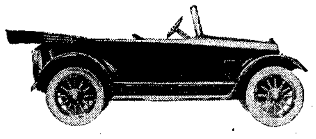
Price $1.25



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All Overland and Willys-Knight cars are factory equipped with Champion Dependable Spark Plugs.

For no other plug meets the needs of these motors so efficiently—so unfailingly.

Champions are most carefully and scientifically built. Their construction is guided by the most exhaustive laboratory tests.

Champion porcelains are protected against the constant hammering of the cylinder explosions by patented asbestos cushioned copper gaskets. The extremes of heat and cold do not weaken or crack them.

The name "CHAMPION" is on the porcelain. Look for it.

CHAMPION SPARK PLUG COMPANY, TOLEDO, OHIO

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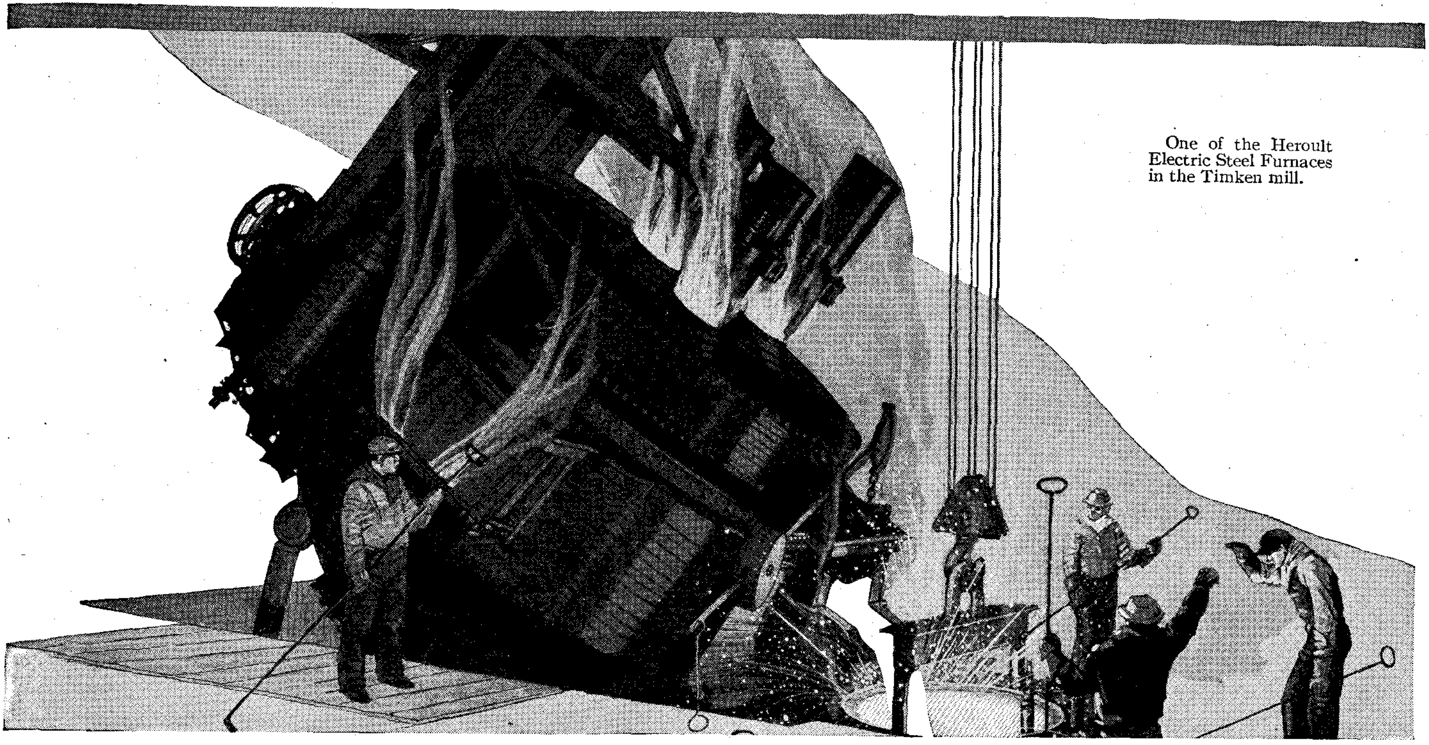

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The different processes of manufacture have also been supervised with the most thorough inspection—the world has been searched for the most accurate automatic machinery—machines designed by our own engineers have been used to make Timken Bearings still more perfect—and the steel tube from which the cups and cones are turned has been drawn in the Timken Tube Mill.

All of this has made possible a control over quality that has resulted in the production of the finest bearings that money can buy for your motor-car

But even this did not completely satisfy Timken standards.

In order to make this control of quality include the actual production of raw material the Timken Steel Mill has been built, and equipped with Heroult Electric Furnaces—the most modern and efficient method of making Timken quality steel—a steel of extraordinary refinement.

Timken Bearings have always been known for their finer mettle—and now the use of a finer metal has added a still greater perfection.

In view of the long life and mileage expected of motor-cars today this standard of quality, even though it does cost more, must be considered as the one dependable assurance of efficient motor-car service.

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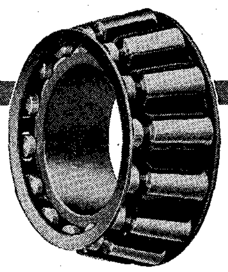

technique and completeness of detail which make her books so satisfactory to read. Whether or not her characters are lovable, they seem a vital part of the story and move in and out of its pages with convincing smoothness. It is a simple plot of love, jealousy, and final regeneration, but the episodes, experiences, and dramatic situations are handled with skill. When Lady Constance Bledlow came to her uncle's house in Oxford to spend a year, she found misunderstandings which she did not attempt to dispel, not being especially drawn to her aunt or her cousins Alice or Nora, but, by virtue of her personality and wealth, she had the masculine world at her feet and soon made friends with Nora. Among her adorers were Otto Radowitz, a Polish musician, and the arrogant but fascinating Douglas Falloden. When, in a fit of jealousy, Falloden joins drunken students who are "ragging" Otto, the young Pole's hand is hopelessly injured and the story becomes serious and tragic. The joint responsibility for the terrible accident and the attempt on all sides to alleviate the young musician's suffering, both mental and physical, bring out all the latent goodness and strength in Falloden. The overhanging clouds are finally driven away. It is too bad that Nora Hooper does not figure more prominently in the story, she is such an honest, stanch, and lovable character, as she fights to pay the family debts and keep their honor unsullied. Mrs. Ward has drawn a clear picture of university life.

Martin, George Madden. Emmy Lou's Road to Grace. Pp. 305. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. $1.30. Postage, 12 cents.

Emmy Lou was originally created by Mrs. Martin to illustrate the child, as affected by a prevailing stupidity in public schools. The new Emmy Lou, supposed to be the same kind of little girl, illustrates the bewilderment of a small child under the influence of parents, relatives, and teachers, and her failure to grasp the connection between ethics and facts, the ideal and the real. The book is interesting, sometimes humorous, sometimes pathetic as Emmy Lou struggles to understand why "Christianity" excludes from the Sunday-school, little black "sister" and neighbor "Israel." There are a series of chapters in which different phases of Emmy Lou's development are chronicled. Each is mildly amusing and really seriously significant. If we may venture to criticize, we should say that Mrs. Martin's points are too subtle and intellectual, even psychical, to make this a child's book. The problems are too simple to appeal to the general reader, tho teachers and parents might be awakened to a reasonable recognition of the limited power of the child mind.

Tagore, Rabindranath. The Hungry Stones and Other Stories. Pp. 271. Translated from the original Bengali. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25. Postage, 10 cents.

Strange that from countless styles of short stories, all good, some will stand out, whose fascination is indescribable and whose methods are subtle but absolutely convincing. Such are the stories of Rabindranath Tagore, the mystic Indian philosopher, and these stories, of which "Victory" alone is his own translation, touch our hearts, stimulate our intellects, and excite our sympathies. He is especially delightful in his understanding and portrayal of children in "Cabuliwallah," "The Home-coming," and "My Lord, the Baby." Then there is the wonderful love-story, "Renunciation"; the mysterious spiritual influence in "Hungry Stones"; the satire of "The Kingdom of Cards"; the *personification of conscience and repentance* in "The Devotee," and the psychological question in "Living or Dead." The translations are all good, but Tagore's own version of "Victory" is exquisite in its diction, its imagery, its poesy, and its human comprehensiveness, in fact, all the tales are manifestations of the author's idealism, and belief in the simplicity of the universe. "Ah! How we all love to be deluded! We have a secret dread of being thought ignorant, and we end by being ignorant after all, only we have done it in a long and roundabout way."

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Van Vechten, Carl. Music and Bad Manners. Pp. 243. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

Mr. Van Vechten is well known in the musical and literary worlds, and, while "clever," he is just and sound in his critical verdicts. He inspires students and entertains general readers by amusing comments on the vagaries of great musicians. First in the book comes the title story, then "Music for the Movies," "Spain and Music," "Wagner's Ideals," "The Bridge Burners," "A New Principle in Music," and "Leo Ornstein." The author has not hesitated to criticize adversely either an artist or an organization, and dwells on the bad taste of certain performers and their ill-chosen habits. He is as frank in condemning Geraldine Farrar as Vladimir de Pachman. His theory about the development of music appropriate to and especially for the "movies" is unique. His knowledge of the Spanish influence in music is extensive, and his despair at trivial and inadequate efforts to realize Wagner's ideals for the stage is quite honest. There are many clever suggestions one can cull from a careful study of the book.

Cousins, Frank and Riley, Phil. M. The Woodcarver of Salem. Pp. 168. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $7.50. Postage, 16 cents.

For thirty years Mr. Cousins has been making a photographic record of fine old houses which typified the history and architecture of his native city, Salem. Five years ago it was suggested that Mr. Riley, who is the architectural editor of *Country Life in America*, should write the text of a book devoted to the life and work of Samuel McIntire, the "master craftsman of the third period of Colonial architecture." This book is the result. It attempts to make a true estimate of McIntire's achievements and, by "impartial criticism," "to interpret its value and significance in modern home-building." It appears as a limited edition, carefully and elaborately prepared. Salem, next to the oldest settlement in Massachusetts, attained civic and commercial importance because of its seacoast situation, but "the wheel of progress turned and Salem now lives chiefly in the glory of its illustrious past, reminders of which are to be seen on all the principal streets." Ship-builders and carvers of the period of maritime supremacy turned their intelligence and ingenuity to home-building with great success. Doorways and porches, mantels, stairways, interior and exterior decoration, as elaborated by Mr. McIntire and his

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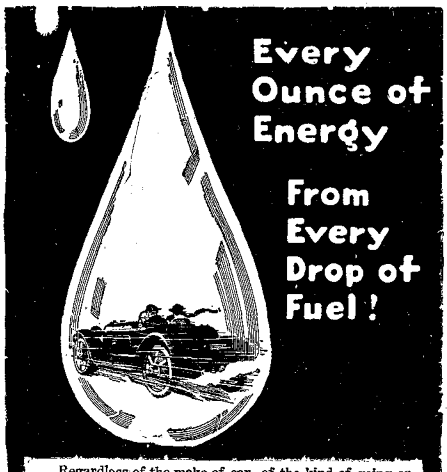

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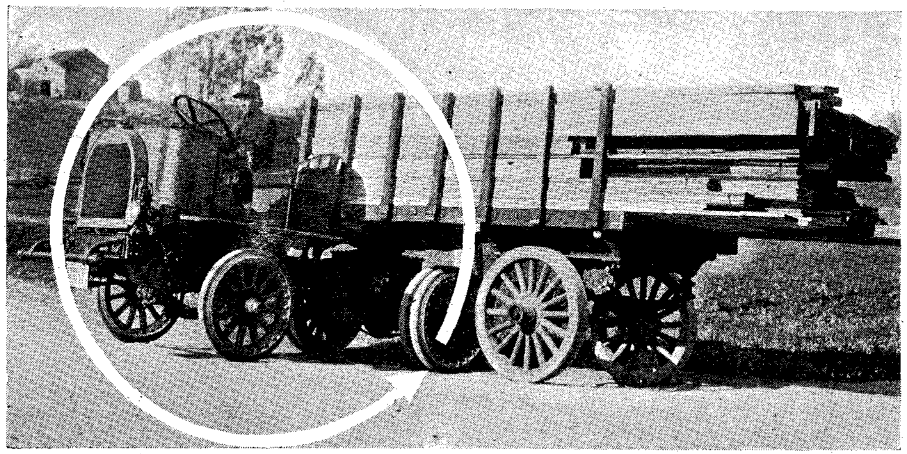

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Tarbell, Ida M. New Ideals in Business. An Account of Their Practise and Their Effects upon Men and Profits. Pp. 349. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75. Postage, 12 cents.

Will ideals in business pay? This book answers that question. Its affirmative evidence is convincing. Such evidence Miss Tarbell found in four years of personal observation at industrial centers, studying "a silent revolution," as she terms it, in the relations of employer and employed, in the producing methods whereby capital seeks to better itself and assure greater results through the capitalization of manhood. Her pages are good reading for any pessimist. They show how scientific organization may protect labor, conserve life, lessen hours of toil, and increase profits. They contradict many old false notions—as, for instance: "There never was a more foundationless tradition," says Miss Tarbell in her chapter on "Experiments in Justice," "than that workingmen and -women do not respond to efforts to make the conditions under which they labor more wholesome, decent, and just." She looks as much, perhaps, to the effects of new ideals upon the employer as to their effects on the employed, for she says they "are making a new man of the employer. He is discovering not only that his business may be handled in a scientific way, which hitherto he has denied, but that business so handled is far more interesting, as it is far more profitable."

Brann, W. C. A Collection of the Writings of W. C. Brann. In two volumes. With biography by J. D. Shaw. Each vol. pp. 464. Waco, Texas: Herz Brothers. The two volumes, in cloth, $3.50, delivered.

The author of these "Writings" (now before the public for many years, and a new printing of which has recently appeared) liked to be known as "Brann the Iconoclast," and such he is pronounced at the head of every page of the twin volumes. Of himself he says, on page 178 of Vol. I, in an address on "Beauty and the Beast," delivered before the Ladies' Reading Club of San Antonio: "I have been frequently called an iconoclast, and, bad as the title is popularly supposed to be, I trust it is not altogether undeserved. I have striven to break foolish idols and shatter false ideals, to hurl unclean gods from their pedestals in the public pantheon. A work of destruction is not, I admit, of a high order. Anybody may destroy; it requires genius to build up." He started a periodical, *Brann's Iconoclast*, twice—the second time at Waco in 1894—and made it finally a financial success. He struck at everything, in its columns, until an assassin shot him down. "The wizard of words," he was declared by Elbert Hubbard, who spoke of his life's end as "fitting and poetic—a life that was ever at white heat, a life that burnt its way through the years, leaving behind a blazed trail—but one strewn with wreckage."

Ranous, Dora Knowlton. Good English in Good Form. Cloth, pp. 248. New York: Sturgis & Walton. $1 net. Postage, 10 cents.

The purpose of this little book is to guide those who have to study by themselves the delicate art of writing good English. It contains many valuable suggestions, but the proportions are spoiled by the overelaboration of some sections and the sketchy character of others. Nearly one-half of the book is filled with materials for a study of words derived from Latin and Greek. While handy for those interested, this overshadows other important matters—especially since it contains such negligible words as "android," "otacoustic," "cachexy," "epispastic," and since also the extensive use of Latin and Greek derivatives tends to a heavy and somewhat pompous style. The test of a word's meaning is never its derivation—which may, of course, be a clue—but always its usage by contemporary writers whose work receives wide critical approval. One wishes that the sections on "words and phrases to be avoided" and on the use of reference books had been much enlarged. The discriminations in the former are excellent and worth careful attention. One section is devoted to forms of correspondence and others to paragraphing, punctuation, proof-reading, illustrating, and other matters of importance to authors.

Kerfoot, J. B. How to Read. Pp. 297. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25. Postage, 10 cents.

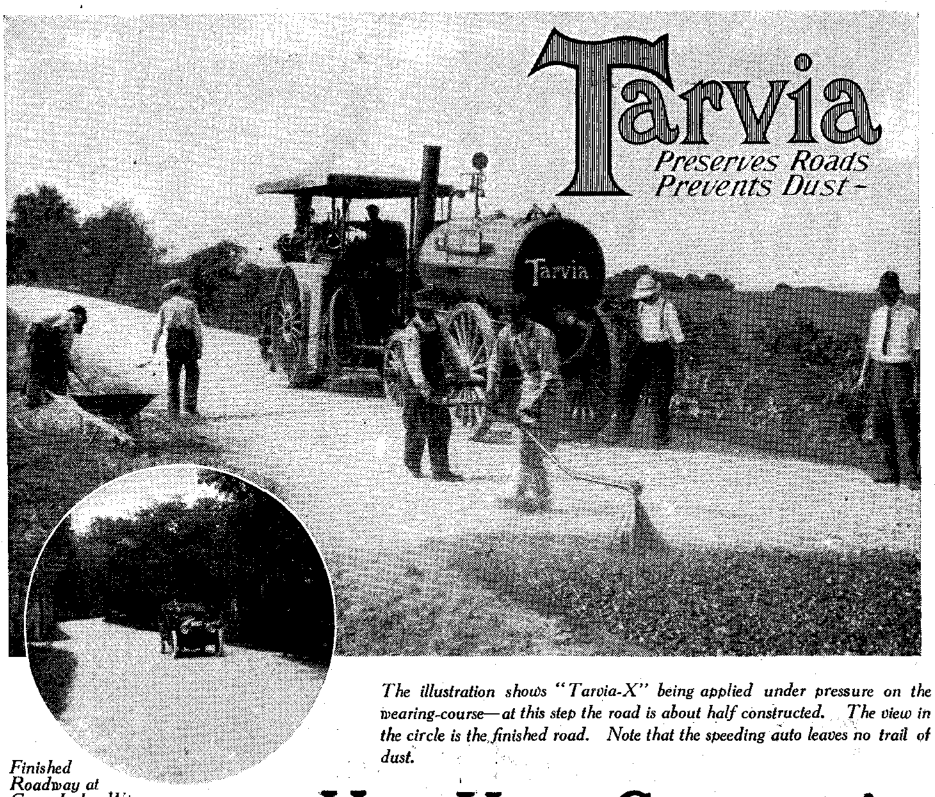
Mr. Kerfoot, the literary critic of *Life*, has given us a brilliant dissertation on how we read and how we ought to read. Each thought is followed out to its logical end through varied ramifications and modifications. It is all interesting, but we wish he had made some of his statements with more directness and fewer explanations. He calls attention to the necessity for alertness, "mental movies," and "idea distillery"; says reading is only an application of facts and experiences in our own consciousness, and says we read always either to get away from ourselves or to find ourselves. "Reading is a form of living," he claims, and if living ceases to be an adventure and becomes a habit, reading will, naturally, follow suit. It would be difficult to give the reader an adequate idea of the spirit in which Mr. Kerfoot has analyzed and discust his subject. "How to Read a Novel," will be the most generally practical help to the lay reader.

Esenwein, J. Berg. Writing for the Magazines. Pp. 276. Springfield, Mass.: The Home Correspondence School. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

If, as stated, "the population of the United States consists of one hundred millions, most of whom seem to be ambitious to write," the reason for this book is clear. It tells about all that can be told about writing for print, the marketing of manuscripts, editorial service, etc. It is one of "The Writer's Library."

Shelton, William H. The Jumel Mansion. Pp. 257. Illustrated. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $10. Postage, 18 cents.

The author of this exhaustive volume is the curator of the famous Jumel or Morris house, now preserved as a historical museum by the Daughters of the American Revolution. To write the book, he has examined a countless number of manuscripts, letters, and records, and as a result has produced a thorough history of one of the best known historical landmarks of Manhattan, a house known for its association with Washington, General Clinton, of the British Army, and with the story of a woman about whom the truth was stranger than fiction. Mr. Shelton endeavors to correct many unauthentic and mysterious tales about the house itself, and especially the fantastic stories which are current about Madame Jumel, whose disordered mind in later years was responsible for many of the wild statements that have



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been made about the place, its guests, and its varied career. The house was built in 1765 by Gen. Roger Morris, of the British Army, and was later used as Washington's headquarters. The author gives a complete account of Madame Jumel, who, as Betsy Bowen, began life in Providence, R. I., among squalid surroundings, became the mistress of Stephen Jumel, a French merchant in New York, and succeeded in forcing him to marry her and bestow on her his large fortune. The account of her life and varied experiences in this country and abroad, her marriage to Aaron Burr when she was fifty-eight and he seventy-eight, her gradual mental decay, and theatrically dramatic existence even, to days of madness and dissolution at the age of ninety, make racy reading. There is much that is pathetic and incomprehensible in the legal bickerings which followed her death.

Hamel, Frank. Human Animals. Pp. 295. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.40. Postage, 14 cents.

This is a serious and comprehensively exhaustive work dealing with old superstitions, beliefs, and traditionary legends concerning the transmigration of souls—the human soul in the animal body or animals appearing as humans. The ceremonial dances of various countries, such as the "Hopi snake-dance," are recalled and described, the legends of werwolf and witches, fairy-tales of swan-maidens and transformed knights, and especially mythological romantic tales such as "Circe and the Swine," "Leda and the Swan," which deal with "human animals." The seeker after facts about animal metamorphosis will find this a helpful means of clearing up an obscure branch of occult science. Hypnotism and thought-suggestion have played an important part in many mysterious manifestations. "Even the wildest superstition enshrines something of reality, and a stratum of truth underlies most wide-spread beliefs."

Montgomery, Robert H. Income-Tax Procedure. 1917. Pp. 471. New York: The Ronald Press Company. $2.50. Postage, 16 cents.

Not a history, not a treatise, not a digest, this book aims to answer a multitude of questions about the income-tax law which are annually asked. Its answers are all clear, and can be easily understood. On what kinds of income a man should pay tax, what incomes are taxable and what are not, what deductions he may properly claim, collection of tax at the source, judiciaries, inequalities and defects, corporation taxes, etc.—all these, and more, are lucidly set forth by an expert accountant who is also a lawyer that has made a thorough study of this whole income-tax matter, and who has had able assistance. It seems probable that the taxation of incomes will continue for a long period; and until it ceases, or the law authorizing it is better understood, this work must be indispensable in the preparation of returns and to save needless overpayments. Its advice is definite and down to date.

McPherson, Logan Grant. How the World Makes Its Living. Pp. 435. New York: The Century Company. $2 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Its publishers speak of this work as "a simple and intelligible exposition of the economic life of society." So simple indeed is it that it is largely elemental, and therefore quite intelligible. In it the sometime student of economics will find little new to his thinking, despite the fact that it does present clearly the development and meaning of Utility, Property, Value, Capital, Interest, Wages, Prices, and Profits, outlines the functions of Insurance and Speculation, and shows the cause and effect of crises and panics. It states, also, how acquisition has been modified, and by what influences, and indicates how and why benefits must be reciprocal. Mr. McPherson has written much on economics, finance, and transportation; has held responsible railroad relations, and has been a lecturer at Johns Hopkins University; has written several important books on transportation and freight-rates in this country and in Europe; and after four years of service as director of the Bureau of Railway Economics, which he established in Washington, retired to write this book. Its closing chapters teach the necessity for brotherhood and peace as these must be taught to assure general productiveness and make acquisition widely beneficent.

Wilstach, Frank J. A Dictionary of Similes. Pp. 488. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 8vo, cloth. $2.50 net; half leather, $3 net. Postage, 18 cents.

Mr. Frank J. Wilstach is to be congratulated upon having made a valuable contribution to English literature in his "Dictionary of Similes." Such a book as this will undoubtedly find favor with writers of all classes and speakers of all kinds, from the pulpit orator to the platform politician. In the 488 pages before us there are nearly 15,000 similes—a veritable *vade mecum* on the subject—which are bound to be suggestive to the men and women for whom the work is designed. The arrangement of the book is practical; the authorship of the similes is indicated; but, alas, that the author should have overlooked the desirable feature of stating when or where the similes which he cites were used or may be found. Take, for instance, the famous lines from Dryden—

> "Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow;
> He who would search for pearls must dive below."

Some reader may wish to know where to find this simile. It seems hardly fair to require him to consult a book of practical quotations to learn that they occur in the prolog to Dryden's play, "All for Love; or, The World Well Lost," written in 1678. This is the only defect in this otherwise useful compilation. The value of locating literary extracts can not be overestimated in an age when nine-tenths of the people require to be "shown." There has been recently going around the press a claim that Wyclif and Hereford were the fathers of the expression, "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people," used by Theodore Parker in 1850 and by Abraham Lincoln in his famous Gettysburg Address, November 19, 1863. One authority who attributes the quotation to Wyclif and Hereford's preface to their translation of the Bible has quite overlooked the fact that the word *government* did not come into the language until two hundred years after the translation referred to was made.

On the jacket of this work is a quotation from George Moore which is likely to provoke a smile from any one familiar with this author's works; it suggests that Moore himself has been hard up to it when searching for similes. He says: "It is hard to find a simile when one is seeking for one." Imagine George Moore searching for a simile!

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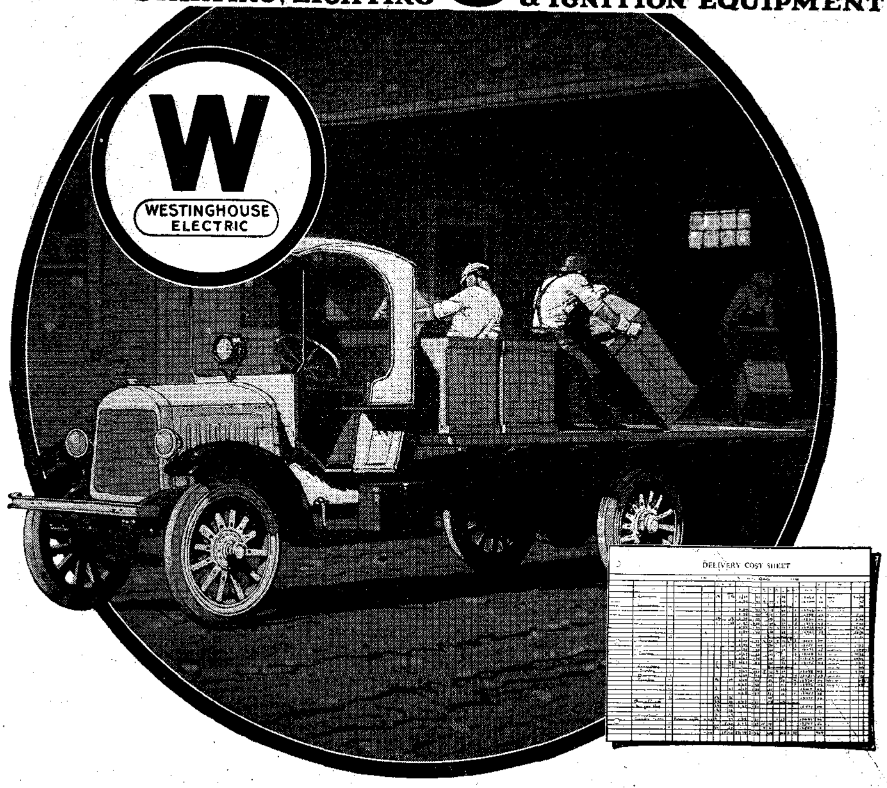

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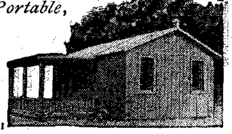

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CURRENT POETRY

GENUINE emotion, exprest without elaborate artifice, is the distinguishing charm of Ruth Guthrie Harding's "A Lark Went Singing" (Minneapolis, Edmund D. Brooks). Perhaps the most interesting poem in the book is "At the Old Ladies' Home." The poet treats an unusual subject with such restraint, and yet such imaginative power, that what with less deft and sympathetic handling, would be merely a *tour-de-force*, becomes a sincere and noble utterance. Names rich in romance are artfully introduced in the first part of the poem, and the intensely personal appeal of the climax is most effective.

AT THE OLD LADIES' HOME

By Ruth Guthrie Harding

There in a row of chairs upon the porch
I saw *them*, women alien from the world,
Set in a niche to watch the world go by;
A few, born saints . . . but some had outworn sin;
Sisters at last from having done with life.
Here Joan of Arc, grown past her soldier-dream,
And Mariamne, spared her Herod's wrath,
Forgetting Herod, gossiped for an hour;
While calm Francesca, once knowing Paolo's love,
Sat knitting peaceful in the noonday sun,
And Nicolette, with Aucassin long gone,
Made painful writing with a wrinkled hand.

"Ah, let me die," I prayed, "before the glow
Shall leave my body, and before my tears
Shall buy me patience; take me while I feel
The lure-of-things that blesses with its hurt—
Dear God, give me not age!" (For I would keep
You in my heart of hearts . . . for whose sad eyes
These lines are set, O Dearest . . . to the last.)

Just then among the many faces there,
I glimpsed a face most delicate and pale,
And very lovely with that wistfulness
In which the shadows of long sorrows lie;
Meeting my look, she smiled, and, with that smile,
Somehow the lilacs by the iron fence,
The plumed grass brushing low across the path,
Brought back to me an afternoon in May
And a sweet garden where I *sometimes* played
When I fared forth in gingham pinafore:
I saw another (dead so many years,
Her name I could not in that hour recall):
Old she had been as ashes in a jar
She kept upon a high, old-fashioned chest
In an old-fashioned room in her still house . . .
Now I remembered with what passionate warmth
A cheek had once been prest against my cheek,
What frail and trembling arms had lifted me
To touch that silvery dust within the jar.

Perhaps it is God's will I shall grow old
And none may read beneath my quietness . . .
Gardens in May, or any memory
Of you! And yet for very shame to-night
I change my prayer, and ask for strength to live.

In the following lines we find the author in a lighter mood. She has made a beautiful picture, tender, yet not sentimental.

THE CALL TO A SCOT

By Ruth Guthrie Harding

There came an ancient man and slow
  Who piped his way along our street—
How could the neighbors' children know
  That to her ears 'twas passing sweet?

With smiles they spoke the ragged kilt,
  And jeered the pipes, in mirthful file;
But, strangely moved she heard the lilt
  That rallied Carrick and Argyle.

A stroller playing in the street,
  Half-hearted, weary, out of place—

But his old measure stirred her feet,
  My baby with the Gaelic face:

She squared her shoulders as she stood
  To watch the piper 'round the turn—
Nor dreamed what beat within her blood
  Was Robert Bruce and Bannockburn!

Aviation has been the theme of much excellent verse, and it has inspired several poems likely to endure. From "The Last Line and Other Poems" (London, T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd.) we quote the following composition, not because it is high poetry (it is marred by many trite and awkward phrases), but because it is, for the most part, so admirably realistic that the reader can not escape the feeling that he is listening to a recital of actual experience.

THE FIRST FLIGHT

By E. Vine Hall

"I will try the first flight at my own hazard."
Johnson's "Rasselas."

At the breaking of the day,
Loosed from land we start away,
With unhesitating leap
Launched upon the tideless deep,
And dizzy spaces of the air;
Sailing on an ocean bare
Of breakers, yet disturbed and crossed
With crazy currents, whereon tossed,
E'en the stoutest aircraft reels,
E'en the bravest earthmen feels
The impotence of wing and wire,
Of strut and stay, as ever higher
To circumnavigate the blast
He soars, and deems each mile his last.

So at my hazard I essay
To pierce the liquid light of day;
Swiftly upon the sky we creep,
Surely on our voyage sweep,
Up the pure unbroken height
Denizened by cloud and light
Only, and no living thing
Save ourselves upon the wing.
How my heart with rapture fills,
And with exultation thrills!

Borne with wild, unfettered pace,
On a strange, resistless race,
To no port that eye can see,
Through the desolate country,
The unpopulated plains,
Where primeval silence reigns,
Of mid-air. At first with fear
I beheld the pilot steer
Upwards, till my soul was wrought,
Rapt as one is rapt in thought,
Out of space and out of time,
Unto altitudes sublime,
Where the sight fails, and one sees
Spiritual mysteries.

Here upon our dazzled eyes,
We might see the towers rise
Of the city of the saints;
Here, where nothing earthly taints,
Nothing unsubstantial seems
Of man's visionary dreams.
Souls might hither fly and fare,
Spirits haunt this upper air.

Ah! but how shall I sustain
To breathe the lower air again?
After the rapture and the race,
How resume a mortal's place?
After the height the dusty day,
After heaven the common way?

We are inclined to doubt the soundness of the poet's judgment in these lines, which we take from Mr. Gilbert Thomas's "Birds of Passage" (Chapman & Hall). True, there was no world-war when the

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RUBBER

Messrs. Nichols and Bevan, real estate men of Spokane, Wash., were the first to drive a car to Elk City, Idaho. The trip was made in September, 1916. A letter from Mr. Bevan reads:

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"Our car was equipped with three different brands of tires, two being brand new and two that had run less than a thousand miles. In addition to this, we carried two extra tires. In climbing over the steep ridges, sometimes at a grade of 25%, we completely stripped the rubber off the rear tires, with the exception of your QUAKER, which stood the trip both ways without any apparent wear and without change. On the opposite rear wheel we changed tires three times and wore them out completely. Your QUAKER has run since then 1800 miles and is still in good condition. We are today ordering three additional QUAKERS to fully equip the car. You sure have converted us."

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Quaker City Rubber Co.

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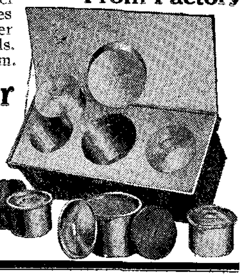

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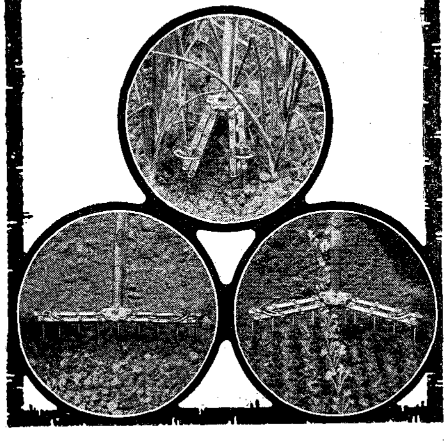


grandfather clock was made, but human nature was no less selfish then than it is to-day, and probably no fonder of home. Nevertheless, the poem is charming; its dignity and mellowness suggest the poetry of Oliver Goldsmith.

TO A GRANDFATHER CLOCK

By Gilbert Thomas

When through the darkness of a winter's day
  I watch the firelight flashing on thy face;
Or when a moonbeam, on its merry way,
  Illuminates thy form with mellow grace:
What voices from the long-forgotten years
  Call down the opened corridors of time;
What springs and fountains of unbidden tears
  Are loosened by thy slow and stately chime!

O lone survivor of a former age
  When life ran gently as a tranquil stream;
Before the fever of our fretful rage
  Darkened its golden and unsullied gleam;
Our hearts are weary of the greed and guile,
  The shoutings of the crowd that never cease;
Oh, charm us back—oh, charm us back awhile
  Unto the long-departed days of peace!—

Unto the days of purer love and joys,
  Of beauty unusurped by low desire;
Ere yet man quitted for a world of noise
  The cloistered quiet of the settle-fire,
Or left his cherished flower-beds, to fight
  For selfish ends which, gained, dissolve in foam;
But found for consolation and delight
  The simple hospitality of home.

Here is another sample of Mr. Thomas's slight but genuine talent—a street scene illumined by the poet's sympathy and imagination. In reading such verses as this, we understand how it was that Mr. Thomas won John Masefield's commendation.

THE TOY-SHOP

By Gilbert Thomas

Lean, ragged, yet their eyes afire—
  Their raw and freezing noses prest
  Against the gleaming window, drest
To meet a pampered child's desire—
  In the bleak night two urchins stand,
  And lo, they are in Fairy-land!

Rank upon rank the people flee,
  Like leaves before the keen-edged wind;
  But they, but they, with hands entwined,
Care not, for through the glass they see
  Of wealth and wonder such a blaze
  That their hearts kindle as they gaze.

Majestic cruisers they behold,
  Sweeping triumphant o'er the seas;
  Aeroplanes swaying on the breeze;
Horses at pasture on the wold;
  Carts on their round with morning milk,
  And maidens all arrayed in silk!

Look, look! cries one, *that engine there*
  Is driven by steam; and instantly
  They both are journey-bound to see
Some far dream city's magic fair.
  By town and hamlet, hill and mead,
  Their train roars on with lightning speed.

And see, the other cries, *that fort!*
  And on their ears the bugles blow;
  Regiments of redcoats come and go,
And guns discharge a fierce report.
  The walls are won, and lost—and then
  Within a moment won again.

Rank upon rank the people flee,
  Like leaves before the keen-edged wind—
  Are their souls dead, their senses blind?
Well clad, they pass dejectedly
  Where two lean, ragged urchins stand
  Gazing far into Fairy-land!

GARDEN TALKS

SOIL FOODS FOR MAXIMUM CROPS

This year, when intensive culture is being given so much attention and is so necessary, the question of fertilizers has added importance. Correct and adequate feeding of the soil is a necessity for obtaining maximum crops.

SOURCES OF PLANT AND SOIL NOURISHMENT

All growing plants derive their nourishment from two sources, the air and the soil. The first cannot be regulated by man, but substances in the soil, from which plants derive food, may be supplied.

Four chemical elements are necessary to successful plant nourishment—nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash, lime.

The chief chemical enemy to plant growth is acidity. A sour soil means a sterile soil. The most accurate way to determine soil deficiencies is by analysis. Such an examination may be made by any amateur with the litmus paper test, or more accurately by the expert in the laboratory.

Two physical aspects of the soil must be also correct—its texture and condition. Clays and heavy loams must be made friable. Loose sandy soils must be given bulk to enable them to hold moisture.

Humus, the essential element of soil fertility, must be present in all soils, or growth will be deficient.

VARIETIES OF SOIL FOODS

Having determined in what particular elements your soil is deficient, the problem is to select fertilizers which will contribute these elements and in addition generally stimulate plant growth.

Barnyard manure, thoroughly rotted, is a contributor of humus and moisture, an undenatured, nutritious soil food. But well-aged barnyard manure is difficult to get, especially in suburban communities. "Green" manure is full of weed seeds and lacking in qualities held by the rotted.

There are now on the market a number of humus-supplying preparations consisting of dried sheep and stable manures which are wholesome soil foods, inexpensive, and unobjectionable. Every owner of a garden or an estate should investigate these and order supplies for early application.

There are also chemically compounded fertilizers made up for special or general purposes, accompanied by printed analyses.

You may also purchase nitrogen-gathering bacteria with which to inoculate seeds of the clovers and legumes.

Lime is the great sweetener of acid soils and pulverizer of caky soils. Bone meal is a most valuable all round fertilizer.

Hardwood ashes and soot from chimneys, fireplaces and stoves are excellent foods for the soil. Sifted coal ashes soften heavy soils.

A compost pile, made of leaves, ashes, barnyard manure, rubbish, etc., allowed to age, is invaluable.

THE STUDY OF THE SOIL

Only the briefest outline of this broad subject can be given in this short chat. The response of nature to those who give the soil care and nourishment is one of the marvels of horticulture. Those who would study this subject will find such books as the following suggestive:

"Cyclopedia of Agriculture," Bailey ($20.00), and "Crops and Methods of Soil Improvement," Aggee ($1.25), published by the Macmillan Company, N. Y.; "Soil Management," King ($1.50), "Fertilizers and Crops," Van Dyke ($2.50), and "Soils," Hilgard ($4.00), published by Orange Judd Company, N. Y.

GARDEN DEPARTMENT
The Literary Digest

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

PASSING THE WHITE FEATHER

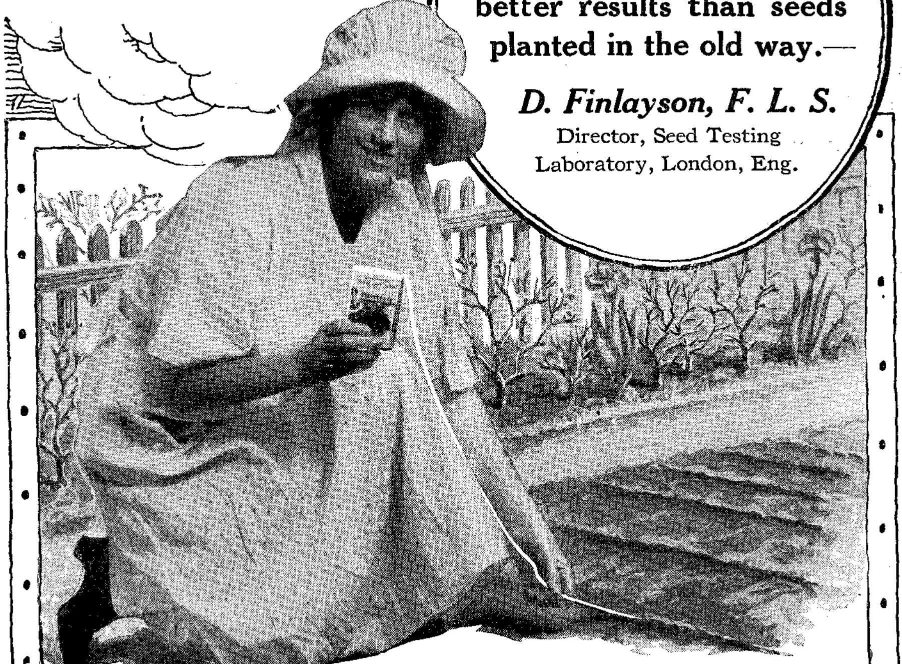
IN Great Britain they are all on the war-path for "slackers," the young men who could go to the front if they would, but prefer to stay away. They called them cowards at first, until some one with a facile mind replied that he feared he would not have the courage to stay at home and live according to his pacifistic ideas. That seemed to take some of the sting out of the verbal lashings given to the slackers. So now they have a new plan; they pin on the white feather.

It is a bad thing to get the white feather; nothing that can be said goes as deeply as the pinning of that badge of cravenhood upon the lapel. Yet sometimes enthusiastic feather-pinners are liable to go wrong. Enthusiasm can be carried to fanaticism with little trouble. The Milwaukee *Free Press* tells a very human tale of how a girl made the error of her life in pinning the feather on a supposed slacker at the watering-place, Brighton. The observation is made:

> You can't always tell from where you sit.
>
> There's the case of Miss Somebody, down at Brighton. She sat on the beach in one-piece bathing-suit holding court to a cluster of gray-clad Tommies from the big military hospital.
>
> Francis William Sankey limped down the beach and sat down alone on the sand. Drest in "civvies," without even a badge to show he had offered himself to fight, Sankey looked the part of the slacker. At least that's how he looked from where Miss Somebody sat. But you never can tell. She detests slackers, whether they're conscientious objectors or men who evade service through technicalities.
>
> "Excuse me a moment," said the girl to her circle of war-invalids. "I'm going to decorate the gentleman."
>
> She scurried up to the bathing-machine and took a white feather out of her hat. Then she walked over to Sankey.
>
> "You look rather nice," said Miss Somebody, "but you'd look better in khaki." With that she stuck the white feather in his lapel.
>
> Sankey rose painfully to his feet. The crowd gave him a roar, the girl laughed derisively, and the Tommies backed her up.
>
> "I was tongue-tied," said Sankey later. "I didn't know what to do. Every time I opened my mouth they only roared louder. At last I asked them to give me a chance.
>
> "They did, and you should have seen them melt away. The white-feather girl disappeared first, but she didn't apologize. That's what makes me sore."

And yet here is the man's record—a series of services to his King which might be a source of pride to any man:

> Gunner in the Royal Field Artillery, he fought at La Bassée, Givenchy, "Plug Street," Festubert, Ypres, three times; Neuve Chapelle, Dickebusch, Kemmel, and Hill Sixty.



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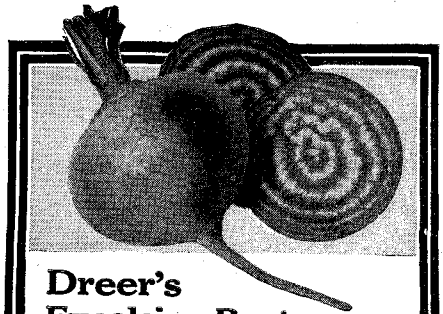

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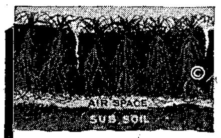
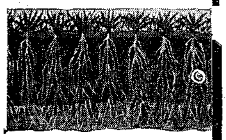


BEFORE ROLLING
Frost heaves the sod, leaving it full of cracks in which roots will dry out and die.



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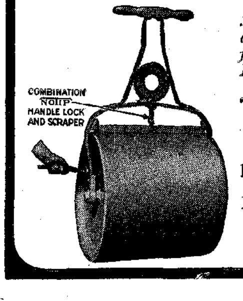
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And in addition to all that, he had been sent back to England, wounded, four times. We learn moreover:

> After his twenty-second trip to the operating-table the Army discharged him on pension.
>
> "I volunteered on the third day of the war," said the gunner. "In a few weeks I was in France.
>
> "I was shot in the left hand and knee at La Bassée, hit in the back by a piece of shrapnel at Kemmel, gassed and hit in the forehead by shrapnel, and shot in the hip at Ypres, and also knocked over twice by 'Jack Johnsons' at Ypres. The last time I lay for dead twenty-four hours, bleeding from the back of my head and my left arm.
>
> "Four times they sent me home, and after it all I get the white feather from a girl who won't even make munitions."
>
> Sankey's left hand is useless and he limps from his hip wounds. At the base of his skull there's a silver plate, and in various parts of his patched-up body 124 stitches have been taken. One doctor told him he couldn't be killed, and Sankey, on a pension of $6.25 a week, believes it.

AMERICANS IN THE ALLIED ARMY

IN the heart of the Franco-British Army on the Western front is a large body of troops recruited from the great Dominion lying to our northward. But they are not all Canadians. Among them are thousands of Americans who entered the service of the Allies from the very beginning of the war, and who have already engrafted themselves into the army as naturally as if they had come from Piccadilly itself. Without knowing it, perhaps, they are repaying the debt of fifty years ago, when 20,000 or more Canadians fought under the Stars and Stripes. Lord Northcliffe, writing in a series of copyrighted letters to the New York *Evening Sun*, pays a great tribute to these Americans in the Allied Army and their influence upon the European soldiers. It is only another of the revolutions in warfare produced by the United States, he remarks, speaking of the American share of soldier-life. Of these other revolutions, he continues:

> The first and most important was the aeroplane, invented by the Wrights; the second is the machine gun.
>
> The third revolution is one I would hardly believe had I not had ocular demonstration. It is the conversion of the British Tommy to faith in pork and beans instead of the beef on which he has fought since the time of the Norman conquest of England.
>
> These Americans in the British Army with whom I have just spent a day are a part of the topsyturvydom in which we are living, and when I saw them marching back from the trenches to such tunes as "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" and "The Star-Spangled Banner," with less classical and more modern ragtime music, it was wonderful.
>
> I propose telling you what the American soldiers in the British and French armies are doing, where they come from, how they live, and why the Germans are

Vaughan's Gladiolus Bulbs

We are growers of these bulbs on our own farms, and the 1916 acreage was double that of former years.

FLOWERS ALL SUMMER FOR $1

There is no flower that is so easily grown and blooms so readily as the Gladiolus, and by repeated plantings a continued bloom may be had all summer long. The long spikes are graceful and fascinating in their great array of colors; cut as first flowers open and placed in water, the flowers develop for a week, even to the last bud. Commence planting in April and repeat at 10 day intervals until end of June, and you will have flowers until late Autumn.

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75 Fine Bulbs, Many Kinds Mixed for $1.00, MAILED FREE

to customers within fourth postal zone (600 miles) from Chicago or New York.
For further zones add 16c in stamps
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To interest Boys, Girls, Young Women and Men in growing these flowers, we make the following exceptionally low prices for smaller bulbs, many colors mixed.

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60 for 50c; 25 for 20c; 20 for 10c; all postpaid with our 160 page catalogue. Address Dept. D.

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HOW TO MAKE A LAWN

A twenty-page booklet telling what to do and how to do it. Also a 150-page catalog. Will help you beautify your home. Write today. **FREE**

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Have You An Outlook Like This?

Do your eyes find contentment in fine trees, or is the landscape marred by unsightly views? No matter how pretentious or small your grounds may be,

HICKS TREES

will make them more beautiful at small cost. We ship successfully 10 to 16 ft. trees 1000 miles.

Send for catalog, trees, shrubs, hardy flowers.

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(Red Dorothy Perkins) Hubbard Medal Winner. Crimson maroon rambler grown on own roots. WE OFFER: One 2-year old, sturdy field-grown Excelsa, a 92-page Floral Guide and 25c coupon, all postpaid for 10c *and* names and addresses of 6 rose-lovers. Send today

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WATERLOO IOWA USA 1917

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Joy Blackberry, St. Regis Raspberry, Van Fleet Hybrid Strawberries, Ideal and **Caco Grapes, Everybody's Currant, Van Fleet Gooseberry**

My Catalog No. 1, an illustrated book of 64 pages, tells all about them and describes also all "the good old varieties" of small fruits. It gives instructions for planting and culture and tells about the **Alida Lovett Rose** that I am giving away. In it are also offered a full line of superior **Roses, Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs** and **Vines,** the best **Nut Trees, Hedge Plants** and **Garden Roots.** Send for it today—it is free.

Quality unsurpassed—Prices Low. 39th year—200 acres
J. T. LOVETT, - Box 130, Little Silver, N. J.

particularly bitter toward them and say that these splendid Americans were hired by the Allies. From the German point of view the pay of Americans who are fighting against Prussianism is doubtless princely. It amounts to exactly a dollar and a quarter a day. I leave people in the United States to judge whether that would be the sort of remuneration calculated to draw American university graduates, some with considerable private fortunes, business men, real-estate men, clerks, lumbermen, engineers, across the Atlantic.

The falsehood is one of the bits of German boomerang propaganda with which neutrals are becoming acquainted.

The Americans now serving were enlisted in divers ways. Some went directly to Great Britain to enter the ranks at the outbreak of hostilities, some, who were residents or travelers in Europe, allied themselves with French or British residents, forming small corps of their own. There were some who came over later, adds the author, and went in for flying. The sporting side of airplaning has proved a great drawing card. Then, too, it is the sort of thing, which, among many who were not personally touched by the moral side of the conflict, would be considered "smart." We read, furthermore:

Early in the war, during the Battle of the Marne, I was billeted with a number of our dispatch-riders and was much surprized to find the particular company with which I was spending the night were almost entirely from the United States.

It is almost impossible to estimate the number of Americans in these two armies, but including those engaged in the noble work of the Ambulance Corps in Paris, and its numerous automobiles and convoys, it has been estimated at quite a sufficient number to have made the American language, American music, and Boston baked beans familiar.

A great feature of the war on the Western front at the moment is the day- and night-raids. This dash and desperate form of individual fighting is encouraged by the British leader, Sir Douglas Haig, and it is in this that the Canadians and the British who have considerable forces of Americans with them are adepts.

Each one of these raids is a miniature battle, and it was in studying this form of warfare that I had the pleasure of seeing Americans who are serving with a Canadian regiment reviewed by a general on their return from the firing-line for rest and a festal dinner.

By a curious coincidence, the setting of the scene was that of a thousand such in American and Canadian lumber-camps—even down to the log house. We were just out of shell range of the German guns, tho the British artillery was talking all the time. As the men came down the hillside through tall pine-trees, it did not take long for one who has visited most of the States of the Union to detect, despite the mud and fatigue, from which of the world's continents they came. They were in high spirits. Released from the cramped tension of always shelled and waterlogged trenches, they came tumbling over each other like schoolboys. All are in pleasant and happy relations with their Canadian and British officers—which make for good fighting and do not derogate from strict discipline.

Two minutes saves each tree
Tree Tanglefoot saved the tree on left

Use Tree Tanglefoot

on Shade and Orchard Trees against Canker Worms, Climbing Cut Worms, Woolly Aphides, Ants, and Tussock, Gypsy and Brown-tail Caterpillars. It is equally effective against any crawling insects.

Band Trees About Two Weeks Before Insects Appear to Get Best Results

Easily applied with wooden paddle. One pound makes about 10 lineal feet of band. One application stays sticky 3 months and longer—*outlasting 10 to 20 times any other substance.* Remains effective rain or shine. Won't soften—won't run or melt, yet always elastic, expanding with growth of tree. No mixing, simply open can and use. Will not injure trees.

For Tree Surgery

Tree Tanglefoot is superior to anything on the market—it is the best application after pruning or trimming. It will waterproof the crotch of a tree or a cavity or wound in a tree, when nothing else will do it.

Sold by All First-Class Seedsmen

1-lb. cans 35c; 3-lb. cans $1.00; 10-lb. cans $3.00; 20-lb. cans $5.50 and 25-lb. wooden pails $6.75. Write today for illustrated booklet on Leaf-eating Insects. Mailed free. (83)

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THE SAFEST EXPLOSIVE
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Improve the fertility of your soil, get out stumps and shatter boulders quickly, safely and cheaply with Atlas. Blast beds for tree-planting, dig ditches and do other kinds of farm work in the most economical, up-to-date way.

Atlas Farm Powder costs little compared with the cost of labor that it replaces. You can buy it from a dealer near you. If you don't know him, ask us. We will also tell you exactly what you need for any kind of work.

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It tells you how to save labor on your farm by using the Safest Explosive for stump blasting, ditch digging, tree-planting, subsoiling, etc. Fill out the coupon *now* and mail it *today*.

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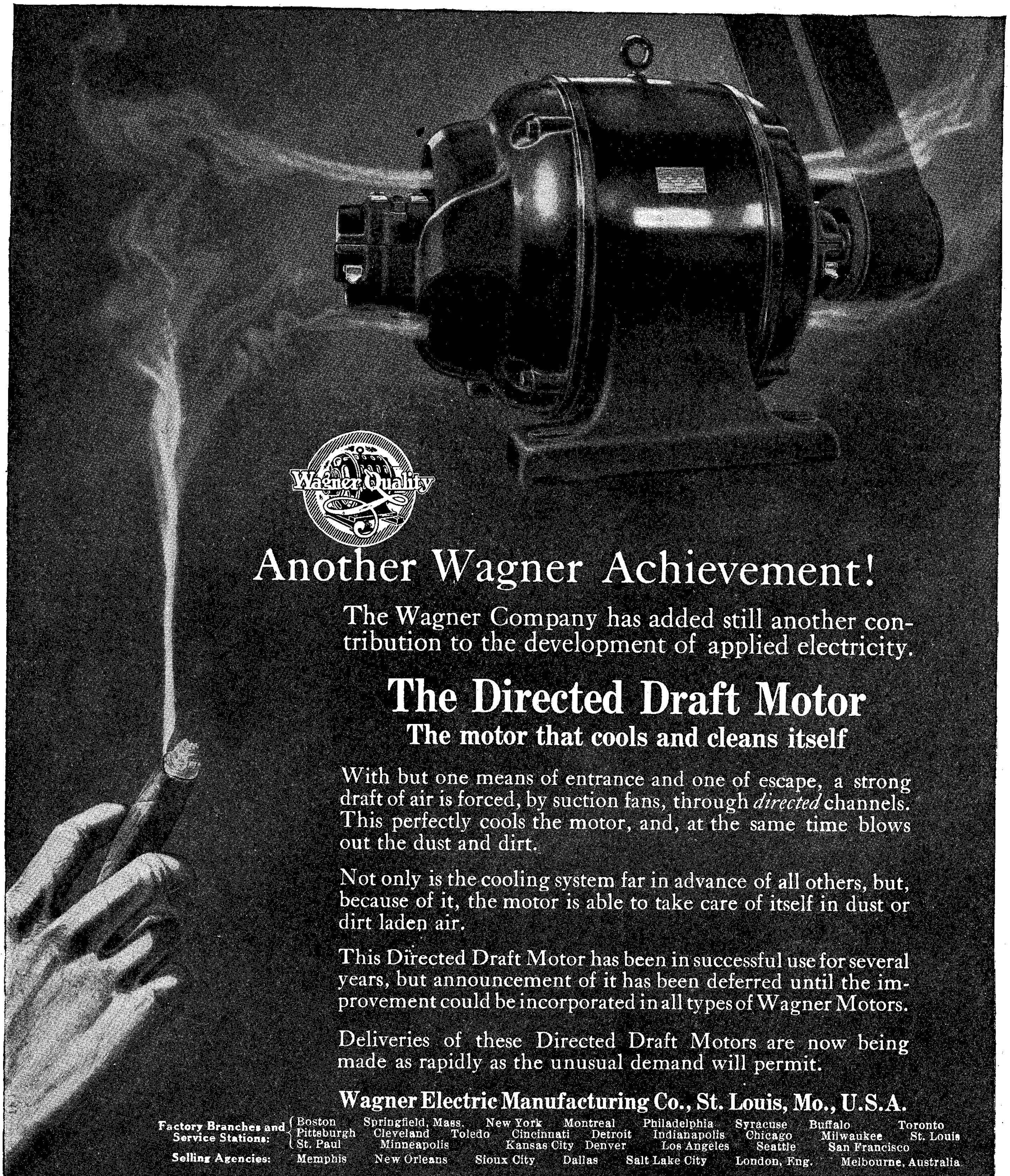

Another Wagner Achievement!

The Wagner Company has added still another contribution to the development of applied electricity.

The Directed Draft Motor

The motor that cools and cleans itself

With but one means of entrance and one of escape, a strong draft of air is forced, by suction fans, through *directed* channels. This perfectly cools the motor, and, at the same time blows out the dust and dirt.

Not only is the cooling system far in advance of all others, but, because of it, the motor is able to take care of itself in dust or dirt laden air.

This Directed Draft Motor has been in successful use for several years, but announcement of it has been deferred until the improvement could be incorporated in all types of Wagner Motors.

Deliveries of these Directed Draft Motors are now being made as rapidly as the unusual demand will permit.

Wagner Electric Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

Factory Branches and Service Stations: Boston Springfield, Mass. New York Montreal Philadelphia Syracuse Buffalo Toronto
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The Directed Draft Motor in use in a wood working plant. Note the proximity of sawdust to the motors.

Welch's

THE NATIONAL DRINK

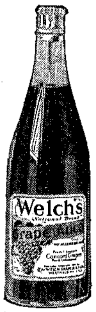
A Breakfast Glass of Sunshine

"When I drink my morning glass of Welch's, I feel that I am refreshed with the stored-up wealth of a whole summer's sunshine and goodness.

"As I catch its exquisite aroma I can picture those selected clusters of full-ripe grapes that are known in Chautauqua vineyards as Welch Premium-Price Concords.

"Think! This rich, purple juice is the fulfillment of a year of nature's most excellent work."

For variety's sake try a small glass of Welch's (iced) in place of your usual morning fruit. It is full of refreshment and vigor.



10c a bottle and up at grocers, druggists and confectioners.

Send for Booklet, "Welch Ways"

The Dealer Who Serves You Well, Serves You Welch's

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N.Y.

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The invisible glass heads and sharp needle points of

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Make them ideal for securely fastening small Silk Flags to windows and walls. Will not injure fabric, woodwork or wall-paper. Samples Free.

Moore Push-Pins. Made in 2 sizes *Glass Heads, Steel Points* } **10c pkts.**

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FROG IN YOUR THROAT

10¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

For husky voice!

Greatest Cough & Voice Lozenge on Earth

They were paraded for a moment or two for inspection, and as company after company formed into line I could not but admire the quickness—encumbered as they were with all sorts of equipment and an extra suit of caked mud—with which they came to attention and "eyes right."

If I had any doubt as to the home of these stalwart fighters for freedom it would have been settled by the steady movement of their jaws, betokening a habit which is rapidly spreading among the English and French, and which is said by the doctors to be quite a useful relaxation when under the fire of trench mortars and mine-*werfers*.

Before each company was dismissed I was allowed to make them a short speech and to mix and mingle with them as freely as I chose. I had brought with me newspaper clippings from a German source, in which it was said that the Americans complained of their treatment. I had only to read it to the first group to have it hotly denied.

"We are having a perfectly corking time despite the mud," voiced a Californian with a tall figure and a voice as resonant as Roosevelt's. "You'll not find a grouch in the whole outfit except that we had not expected to have to learn mud-swimming and that we don't see enough home newspapers."

"As for that," replied another, "I don't want to see mine. The folks sent it along at first, but I stopt it, for it gave only Fritzy's side of the case."

I find lack of home newspapers to be a general complaint, and any American who sympathizes with these fine boys fighting out here might do worse than mail a newspaper every week—preferably one not giving the German side. Such newspapers should be addrest "American Soldiers, care Commanding Officer, Royal Canadian Regiment, British Expeditionary Force, in France."

I should say that chewing-gum, magazines, woolen comforts, tobacco, cigarets, and any portable and preservable little luxuries would be welcomed—tho there is no lack of anything except, as I have said, of home papers.

These American boys are proud, and rightly proud, of the deeds of their own American men and officers. In the midst of this vast army—the British Army in France has now been publicly stated to exceed 2,000,000 men—they occupy an anomalous if a proud position. Among the heroic dead there is no greater story than that of a gallant officer, for twelve years in the American cavalry, who joined in the great Canadian attack on the Regina trench—named after the Canadian town of Regina. Tho not engaged in that particular operation, he could not resist the temptation to dash over the parapet with the cry of "Come on, boys!" Terribly wounded he endeavored to struggle forward against the Germans, but was carried back and then killed by shell-fire.

He was one of the many Americans whose daredeviltry has endeared them to their Canadian and British associates.

A blue-eyed American from Wisconsin, with, I should say, Swedish blood in his veins, said, "Our people at home do not seem to realize that talking peace-terms with the Germans still in France means a German victory. The home-folks do not know what we know. In the matter of a fight the Prussians, brave as they are, are down and out."

Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush

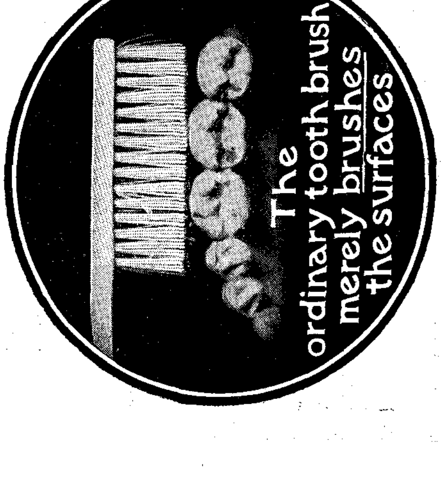
Brush your Teeth Up and Down

"A Clean Tooth Never Decays"

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Not This Way

The tooth brush that really cleans between the teeth



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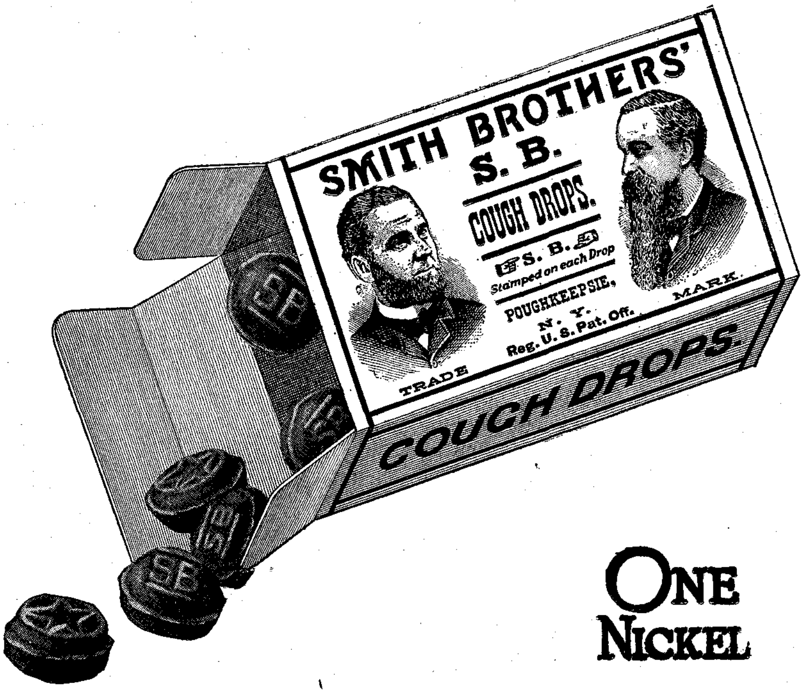


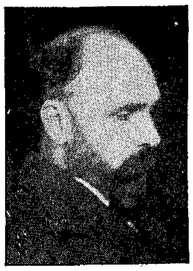
ONE NICKEL

EVERYBODY knows that charcoal is exceptionally good for the stomach. Smith Brothers' Cough Drops are absolutely pure and contain just enough charcoal to sweeten the stomach. Put a drop in your mouth at bedtime to loosen the phlegm.

SMITH BROTHERS of Poughkeepsie

Your Grandpa Knows Us

Makers of S. B. Chewing Gum and Lasses Kisses



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and to turn your debits into credits that will multiply exceedingly. His years of practical experience, of testing, rejecting, and formulating methods that succeed, are yours in the compass of a single volume, "How to Deal with Human Nature in Business."

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By employing just the right personal note that establishes cordial relations between man and man, he shows you how to boost sales, to collect difficult accounts, to create enthusiasm in your employees, to obtain credit when you need it, and to give an impetus to your business in all its branches.

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He makes clear the psychology of salesmanship, in person or by mail, and shows you how to put the punch into your talks and the pull into your letters. He analyzes the art of advertising and tells you how in each case to present the appeal that will impel people to buy your goods.

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He teaches you how to be practical, how to avoid dissipating your energies, how to make people do things without question, how to systematize your orders and shipments, your correspondence, and your collections, and how to make every dollar and every minute count for success. His book is packed with plans that save and hints that help.

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IN OLD NEW HAMPSHIRE

EVERY day, somewhere close to eleven o'clock in the morning, a train sweeps in through a valley in the mountain region of New Hampshire with a thin, drawn-out whistle that sends the "creeps" up the spines of the passengers. It is a mournful signal, and it reechoes back and forth between the hills until the last fragment is lost in the ravines and rocky shelves. To the traveler it is like the wail of an exhausted banshee about to breathe her last amid lonely scenes, but to one little old woman it is only a sign of coming joy.

For it means that a new slice of the outer world is coming to her, to keep her active old mind in touch with the doings of men. Just how this happens is detailed by the Boston *Herald*, one of whose special writers visited the old lady in Wentworth, N. H. It is when the train reaches a curve two miles below Wentworth that the whistle blows, and, according to the account:

> At the sound of the whistle a wrinkled, white-haired old lady drops what she is about inside her peak-roofed little house and bustles out into her front yard to receive the bundle of newspapers and magazines which for the last fourteen years has been dropt daily into her open arms as the train sped past.
>
> Just when Conductor Mann discovered that Aunty White, who lives in the peak-roofed house, had literary tastes is beyond the recollection of either of them. Some kindly instinct prompted him to begin collecting the magazines and papers which are left in the train and throwing them off to the cheery-looking old lady whom he usually saw bending over a wash-tub in the shadow of the vines which screen her back porch. For years there was no other exchange of greetings between them than a wave of the hand and the morning offering of papers, but between them the kindly old conductor and the hard-working old lady have brought a large share of interest and pleasure to the little community thereabouts.
>
> For the eleemosynary work does not stop with Conductor Mann's share of it. Along about half-past seven every evening Miss Wealthy, up the road about a quarter of a mile, decides that a pan of her remarkably fine apples should be taken down to Aunty White, and Maria Tuck, who lives farther down by the bridge, is reminded that "Aunty'd like them two brown eggs Betsy laid yisterday," and dons her shawl to carry them down.
>
> By the time that Aunty White has adjusted her spectacles in front of eyes that are remarkably bright and twinkling despite her eighty-one summers, and she has turned up the wick of her kerosene-lamp preparatory to reading the day's happenings, the little group in her spotless "settin'-room" usually numbers about five. She reads aloud and they comment on every bit of the happenings from soup to nuts.
>
> "We're real int'rusted in the war," declared Aunty White briskly, "but, law sakes, I can't pronounce none o' them furrin names no more'n 's if they was Greek. They wasn't in no geography we ever studied when I was a girl.

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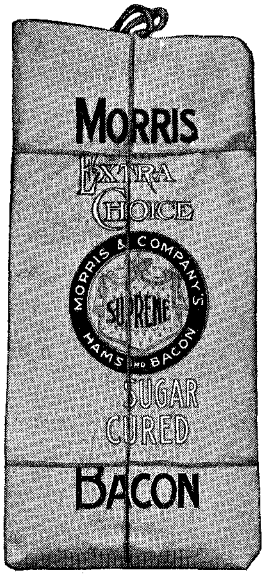
TESTED FOODS

Known-Quality Foods

MORRIS & COMPANY'S
SUPREME
HAMS AND BACON

THE Morris Supreme Test idea has met with *wonderful* acceptance. Thinking housewives everywhere were quick to see what this final insurance of purity and quality represented. From Maine to California they are buying Morris Tested Foods, knowing that they are finer, better—*and* absolutely uniform.

You have a new palate-joy in store if you have never eaten Morris Supreme Ham. Every one is a choice selection—the meat of a young Government-inspected porker—smoked and cured just right. Have a whole ham on hand always. Be sure that it's Supreme.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MORRIS & COMPANY'S
SUPREME
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SUGAR
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BACON

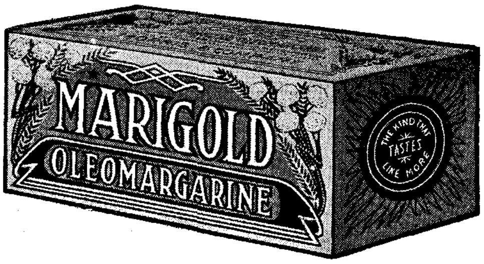
And you will find the same top-notch Morris quality in Supreme Bacon. The first slice, hissing in the pan, arouses big breakfast appetites.

Just the right amount of lean and of fat. Flavory, nourishing—always digestible.

The Lard for family use is Whiteleaf Brand—100 per cent pure. Unequaled for delicious pastry.

Marigold Oleomargarine is the nation's standard. Contains only ingredients of known purity—a genuine pure food—always the same.

Remember, these foods all meet the Morris Supreme Test—your unvarying protection.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OLEOMARGARINE
THE KIND THAT TASTES LIKE MORE

Write for the new Morris Cook Book, "The Supreme Test," with scores of different recipes from choice soups to dainty desserts.

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LARD
WHITELEAF BRAND
Guaranteed
PURE
NET WEIGHT
4 LBS.

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White Houses Are Beautiful When White

THE popularity of the white house which has been going forward by leaps and bounds, has fully come into its own since a material was found that makes it *permanently* white, stainless, and waterproof.

MEDUSA WHITE-CEMENT WATERPROOFED

is science's answer to the white house problem. Here is a material that combines Medusa White Cement with Medusa integral Waterproofing.

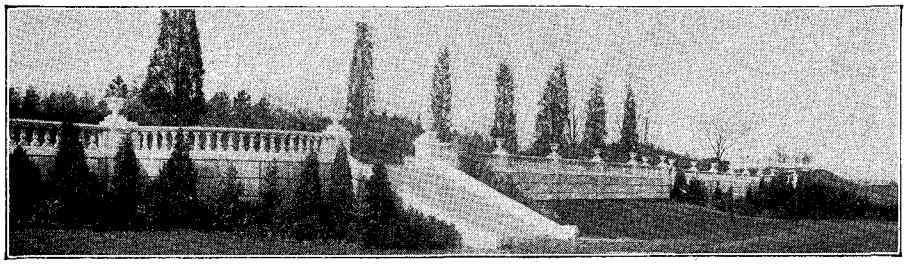
For exterior finish on concrete, hollow tile or metal lath its use insures a *permanent* marble-white finish that will not stain or discolor and is absolutely water and damp proof. Medusa has the unqualified endorsement of the country's leading architects and contractors.

The illustrations show the use of Medusa White Cement for the Residence of John C. Reid, Wheeling, W. Va.; C. W. Bates, Architect; Wm. C. Baughman, Contractor; and a Concrete Terrace on the J. B. Duke Estate, Somerville, N. J.; Buckenham & Miller, Architects; Richards & Gaston, Engineering Contractors.

Write for illustrated booklets "The Medusa White House" and "Medusa Waterproofing." They contain valuable information for the architect, contractor and home builder. They show the artistic effects that can be obtained with a pure white, waterproofed cement like Medusa. Write today.

Make Your Concrete Water-proof *When* You Build.

THE SANDUSKY CEMENT COMPANY
DEPT. A. CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.



Religion and Reason

Believer and doubter alike will find intensely interesting discussion of such subjects as:

In what way and how far is the Bible inspired of God?

In what way was Man created and how long has he lived on this earth?

Was Jesus Christ born of a virgin, or was he the natural son of a human father?

They Conflict?

Did our Lord rise from the dead with the same body that was laid in the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea?

And other questions in the new book, **"RATIONAL ORTHODOXY,"** by a well-known thinker who signs himself **"A Member of the New York Presbytery."**

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They Agree?

LE PAGE'S CHINA CEMENT
STANDS HOT AND COLD WATER 10¢

YOU CAN HAVE THIS

wholly visible (42 key) single shift typewriter, **for your own,** if you will show it to your friends and let them see wherein it **excels other $100 typewriters,** and tell them of our most liberal offer ever made on a strictly modern typewriter and a **Woodstock** at that. By post card or letter simply say "*Mail Particulars*."

WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO., Dept. M674, CHICAGO, ILL.

"Wasn't it turrible about them Dennisons, too? I never slept a wink the night I heard they was lost.

"Did that Mis' Warren ever get back her jewels that was stolen? To think of her losin' the presents her husband gave her before they was married. I felt real sorry for her, poor thing!"

The visitor continues with an account of how all this rapid-fire of comment was launched as she was calling on the old lady. They were sitting in the old-fashioned kitchen, for all the world like two characters out of the famous Wallace Nutting prints. Sunshine was sifting in through the window-panes, a hum of a boiling kettle was in the air, the crackling of the stovewood was as a brittle obligato to the talking, and—what thrilled the visitor's urban senses the most—a spiced aroma of fresh fruit-stewing arose from the stove in the corner. The narrator exclaims heartily:

> Now, Aunty could receive the President in that kitchen with the utmost propriety, and I would wager the experience would be enjoyable for him.
>
> It certainly puts the modern scientifically planned kitchens, aseptic, efficient, and uninteresting, to the blush. They seem built to convey the impression that there are favored classes who subsist exclusively from the delicatessen and the corner restaurant and possess a kitchen for the sole purpose of having its stainless irreproachability photographed for the magazines.
>
> In Aunty White's kitchen last summer's tomatoes were ripening behind the tiny panes of the windows, ruddy apples were heaped high in a pan on the table ready to be pared for pies, and somewhere a steaming loaf of gingerbread, hot from the oven, mingled its spicy fragrance with that of the pickles. There were florid geraniums blossoming every bit as lustily in their shiny tin cans on the window-sill as tho rooted in expensive wicker boxes. The tea-kettle steamed, the fire in the cracked old stove roared merrily, and a striped cat, which was performing the morning ablutions of her large and frolicsome family of kittens in the depths of a cushioned rocker, added a throaty bass solo to the genial hum and bustle of the room.
>
> But Aunty White was the cheeriest, liveliest thing in all the place.
>
> "Yes, I work hard," she said happily. "It's a real joy to have yer eyesight and hearin' and to be able to work. Everybody's good to me. I get six washings to do at the village every week." The magnanimity of the public in supplying her with washings was greatly to their credit, she seemed to feel. "And usually they bring it one way, and that helps, for I used to be some spryer when I was on earth the first time." She laughed heartily, for Aunty White enjoys her little jokes as well as any one.
>
> "We have some real nice times, tho. Last week there was a spellin'-match to the Grange, and I spelled every one of 'em down, normal-school teachers and all, even the minister. Yes, sir, I was the last one left standin', and I didn't half try, neither." Her delight in her achievement was as naive as a child's.
>
> "Law sakes, here I bin talking for fifteen minutes without my teeth." Her feet fairly twinkled as she sped into the little bedroom to procure the "teeth."

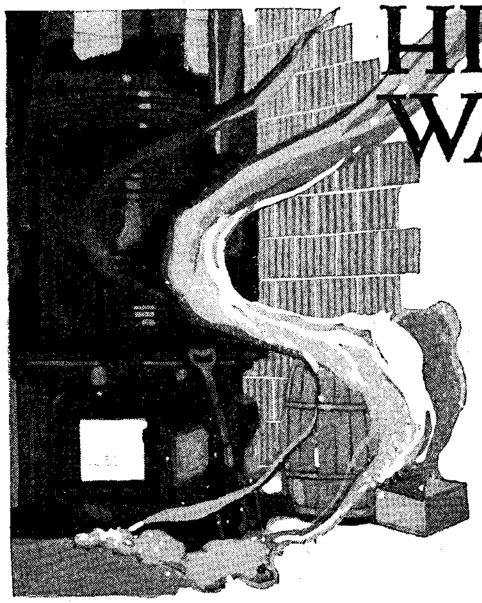
She emerged wearing a string of gold beads also, and a quaint old breastpin, showing that Aunty White was not too old to appreciate fully the prize for which Eve sold her freehold in Paradise. Her figure is as erect as a girl's, her blue eyes are gay and full of merriment. I began to feel positively decrepit beside such energy and bacchanalian spirits.

Aunty White has evidently had to find most of the sunshine of her eighty-one years for herself, but she is certainly sugar-cured in the gospel of love and patience, as any who are ill, or in trouble, or fallen from grace in the little community know. She has held the hands of the dying and helped usher in most of the little souls which have arrived there during the past twenty-five years.

"My boy was took when he was only twenty," said the old lady, "just a little after my husband. He was the happiest dispositioned, lovin'est boy. I say nobody can't sit down and mourn about the past tho, because yer won't enjoy the present none if you do."

This piece of philosophy seemed to remind her of the Civil-War times, for that was evidently the "past" she had in mind to mourn. The mention of her son brought her back to the days of his childhood, and as she gave a striking account of the hard days of the conflict, the years seemed to drop from her, we read, and she scarcely seemed to be the octogenarian she really was. The grand old survivor of America's early women called up more than one reminiscence, among which we read:

> "I can remember the winter the war broke out. If folks could remember clear as I can what war was like there wouldn't be so much talk about it, I guess. Well, we was pretty poor that winter, but we took little John and moved 'way over in the woods on the other side of North Dorchester mountain to a log cabin. I tacked up sheets over the logs so 'twas real clean, and we kept a barrel of flour and pork down through a trap-door in the floor.
>
> "'Twas the worst winter I ever remember. The big trees used to blow down in the woods all around, and once one fell right across the eaves of the cabin. And once there was a blizzard that lasted three days, and we wuz buried clear up over the tops of the windows in the snow.
>
> "'Long in the spring I remember little John's shoes wore out. There wa'n't no shoemaker in those parts and I took the top off an old pair and half-soled 'em myself. We kept warm and fed somehow till spring and we was real happy." Some memory brought a suspicious glitter of tears to Aunty White's blue eyes. She brightened immediately, however.
>
> "Somebody sent me them 'gloxinies' there in the window. I wa'n't sure which end to set 'em when I got the plants, but they come up and they're blossoming fine. Everybody is good to me. Mr. Mann's been a good friend for years. Them papers helps us all out a sight up here during the winter. Sometimes I read pieces that are funny to the Grange meetin's, and then the magazines have some fine stories.
>
> "We can't hardly wait sometimes ter see who the heroine's goin' ter marry, and then I stop and make 'em all guess.



HIS WIFE WAS SICK

so the furnace man slammed the iron door and was off for home without noticing that the door had bounced open. The babies were asleep upstairs. Soon all the lights were out. A hot coal dropped. Then a little spurt of grey smoke spiraled from some papers on the floor. Later came a tiny tongue of flame which crawled away doubtfully—and went out. Then another—stronger. Suddenly there was a mass of flames—then the near-by barrels burst into a blaze. Like lightning the fire spread. It reached the walls—flared fiercely for a while—licked up greedily—faltered—died down—*went out.* The walls and floors were of

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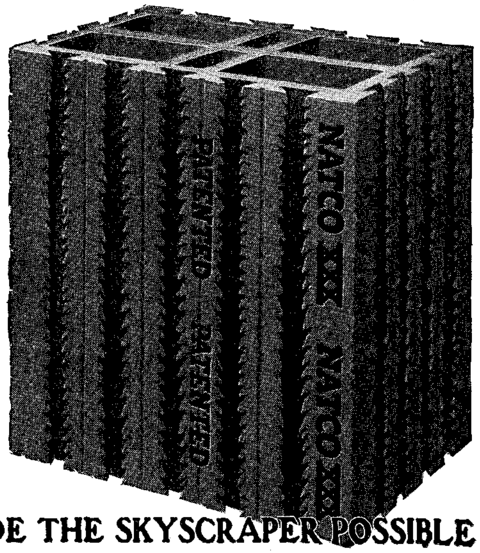

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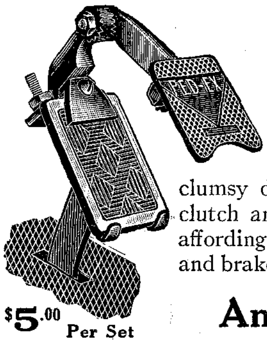

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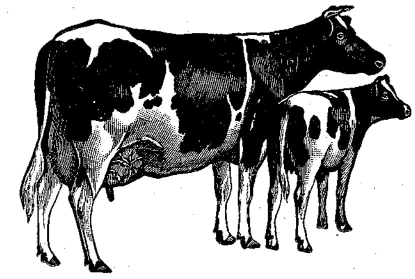

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It's funny how they all end with a marriage. Maria says she read once in a book that marriage was a safe harbor, and that she thinks the writer likes ter leave 'em there at the close, but I said most generally in the stories 'twas any old port in a case of storm. Most everybody around here gits married plain when the time comes tho, and we all like ter have a wedding in the story ter read about the fancy fixin's. Once it took four pages ter describe the bride's weddin' outfit." She sighed reminiscently. "That wuz a good story."

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"I hope I won't never be called on ter live after I can't work no longer, that's all I ask," said Aunty White, as I left her, but it is certainly true that the work of cheery, helpful souls like hers is never finished in a world that so sorely needs them.

I left her singing happily in a cracked soprano as she stirred the fragrant brown kettle of fruit, and the song was the good old Methodist camp-meeting query, "Will there be any stars, any stars in my crown?" It seems extremely likely to me that Conductor Mann and Aunty White will receive halos liberally besprinkled with stars or whatever other symbol of reward is accorded the faithful and kindly of this earth.

THE CLUBBY WAR IN THE BALKANS

It's quite a neighborly sort of affair, the war in the Balkans, at least as far as the Servians and Bulgarians are concerned. No idealistic image of Fritz and Gaston swapping pipes of tobacco across barbed-wire entanglements can compare with the actual realization of the *entente* existing between the troops of the two Balkan nations. When the trenches are close together, as they often are, especially when the scene of the fighting is in a narrow place, Herbert Corey, writing in a copyrighted letter to the New York *Globe*, tells us that there is an almost continuous correspondence going on between the men on each side. There is, moreover, a kind of understanding about gun-fire, and neither side, it is said, will fire, as a rule, before breakfast. It is a very clubby affair, much like the fraternity existing between the players of two rival football teams. We read:

> Each side knows the other side through some centuries of fighting and trading. The individual knows the idiosyncrasies of the individual on the other side and respects them—and sometimes takes advantage of them. One rarely hears gun-fire before breakfast, for example. That sort of thing is bad for the digestion. Each side takes its siesta at noon and knows perfectly well that during that siesta the other side is making use of the informal truce. Neither side destroys the Macedonian villages. I have ridden through scores of towns in which not a tile is out of

place. Yet most of these villages were held by the Bulgarians before they were driven back and the inhabitants are beyond question friendly to the Bulgarians to-day. Only one town showed signs of punishment. Part of it had been burned when its *comitjadis* fired on troops.

"It became very annoying," said the lieutenant in command of a trench section on Vetternik. "The Bulgarians fired on our dinner-pails."

There is no outrage which quite compares with that for the soldier. The peculiarity of the Servian is that he never asks the other side to let up. He just fights harder. So that for a time the Bulgarians were treated to a hot mess of bombs and rifle-firing, with occasional butt and bayonet interruptions, at the meal-hour. This wearied the Bulgarian soul. The cook *corvée* would come along with its clinking cans and its savory odors of paprika soup, and immediately the Servians would get so busy that all thought of eating was out of the question. One could stand for that for a time, but when it became apparent that the Servian was specializing on meal-hour war the Bulgarian called quits.

"Let up on this," he said in complaining fashion one day. "My gosh, almighty, man"—or whatever may be the Balkan equivalent for that—"have a heart. We haven't had a stew in four days that wasn't as cold as Pharaoh."

"All right," said the Servian, "only you let up, too."

So that nowadays the two sides fight industriously all night long, take a rest at breakfast-time, fight some more, and when the clatter of the cook's pans is heard, the fighting automatically ceases. There is no need to remind the other fellow of the agreement. The fragrance of hot coffee and the adorable outgiving of *koupos* dispose each man to tender peace. It is only after good digestion has sufficiently waited upon appetite that the fighting begins again.

And then a new chummy spirit came into being among the ranks on both sides when somebody in the Servian Army discovered the deep truth that a live Bulgarian was just as good as a dead one, provided he was in the right place. Obviously then, the right and proper thing to do was to invite him to come over and surrender, in the most hospitable manner possible. Wherefore, as we are told:

The word was passed along the line, and all the Servians began writing affectionate notes inviting the Bulgarians to cross the line. As the trench-lines are in many places only a few meters apart, and as the neighborly fighting-men have long been in the habit of exchanging books and newspapers, it was not difficult to get the invitations in the hands of the potential guests.

"Yah," said the Bulgarians, incredulously. The Servian has no respect for the ethical quality of the Bulgarian. He insists the man has no comprehension of honor. "Yah," said the Bulgarians. "You want to get us over there and kill us."

"Fools," said the Servians, indignantly. "Do we look like men who would do that sort of thing? Here—we'll show you."

Whereupon they rounded up a recent catch of Bulgarian prisoners from this

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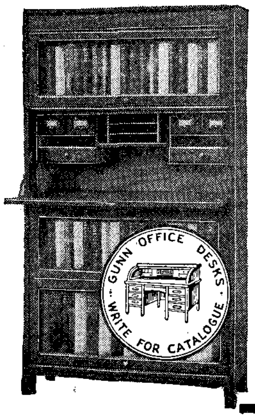

section of the front and photographed them, and passed the photographs into the other lines. I have seen these photographs. They show large bodies of Bulgarians lolling about on the grass with the air of guests at a lawn-party, rather inclined to be amused by the new entertainment. They are fat and comfortably drest. A prisoner's life is assuredly one to be envied by a man who must sit in the unsanitated trench the Bulgarian affects, to be potted at by Servians.

"But what do they say about it?" insisted the cynical Bulgarians. "We want to know how they like it?"

Whereupon, the situation was outlined to the Bulgarian prisoners, and those obliging young men immediately sat themselves down and began to write notes to their particular friends on the other side. The translations I have read were couched in the most glowing terms. The inside of the Servian lines was described as flowing with milk and honey, and the prisoners asserted they were thoroughly enjoying themselves. Now and then a stubborn Bulgarian would refuse to ask a friend to desert, but would express a wish to send news of himself to his home. Whereupon the Servian, who is distinctly a good fellow, told him to go to it. The across-the-lines post is now in full operation. Every day a small mess of Bulgarians trickles into the Servian lines.

Of course, all this, as we are told, gets on the nerves of the Bulgarian officers. It is very annoying to have a lot of men to command, and then find some one, who ought to be making life miserable for them, seeking to lure them away. The officers attempted to put a stop to the traffic of notes, but as they are usually stationed at some distance behind the trenches, activity as censor is well-nigh impossible. Mr. Corey remarks:

Even when the officer sees a note fall in the trench, the man who picks it up is apt to read it before he turns it in. The orders are strict that deserters shall be shot as they leave the trench, but, even so, ingenious soldiers find a way to escape in safety. The other day one Bulgarian found himself in a short length of trench with four companions.

"Let us stack our rifles here," said he, pointing to a convenient place. "Then you can sit down and smoke these cigarets while I stand guard."

When the four cigaret-smokers heard the clatter they looked up, but the accommodating comrade was then on his way out of the trench, his arms filled with five rifles. In one instance a deserter walked calmly over to the Servians. They were amazed that he was not shot at by the men in the trench he had abandoned.

"You see," said he, "it is this way. I represent the other men. If I say it is all right, they will come in, too."

There have been persistent stories that the Bulgarians take no Servian prisoners. That is an exaggeration, of course, and I have been unable to find out how much truth there is in the tales that the Servians are very frequently killed when they give themselves up. I am more inclined to think that the Servians are killed before they give themselves up, for the men of this Army do not surrender easily.

HINTS FOR CABLEGRAM-WRITERS

THE first thing we all learn about a cablegram is that it costs its length in platinum wire. Then we perceive that all the important firms have printed on their letter-heads a curious combination of letters—reminding one strangely of a Pullman car—called a cable-address. So we gather, since we have all learned to apply the Montessori system and see things for ourselves, that you have to condense your cablegrams, and often turn them into code. The New York *Sun* takes a humorous turn out of this in a recent editorial counsel to its readers about sending cablegrams in war-time—and particularly to Russia. It would seem that we may do most anything without risk in other countries, but in Russia one needs have constant guidance to avoid being clapped into prison. This would appear from the recent actions of the Russian war-censor, of whom the *Sun* says:

> The Department of Commerce has received from the Russian war-censor five rules for those Americans who send cablegrams. All exporters to the Muscovites, whether they send munitions or machines for counting caviar, will do well to assimilate the instructions:
>
> "Make your messages absolutely clear, so that a perfect stranger can make sense of them."
>
> As perfect strangers abound everywhere and, in fact, make up a large part of the earth's population, be careful. O. Henry had a hero who foiled a South-American censor by sending a telegram in slang, but manifestly this will never do for the Russian cable. "Kick in, or nix on the stuff," will not reach the Russian from whom you wish advance payment.
>
> "Do not use too many figures in comparison with the amount of text. A cipher story can be told in figures."
>
> To cable "Ship 2,987,642 sables, 14,444,982 otters, and 98,745,932 arctic foxes," would be to court suspicion. The censor, looking in his book on the fur census, would know that there are not so many arctic foxes and he would see at once that your telegram meant "Now is the time to blow up Vladivostok." Cut down your orders when the numbers are suspiciously large or frequent.
>
> "Do not be laconic. Short messages sound very mysterious to the censor. Spend a little more money and make the story complete."
>
> This rule will have the unreserved approval of stockholders in cable companies. Be chatty if necessary. An "Off agin, on agin, gone agin, Finnigan" cablegram might produce brainstorms in the Czar's secret-service bureau.
>
> "Do not use highly technical terms, *i.e.*, words not generally known or which can not be readily found in the dictionary."
>
> If you are making up an order for a Russian house and want to know whether it wants the dimethylanilin mixed with methylanthraquinone or prefers a compound containing a dash of nitrotoluolenediamin, put it in words of one syllable. Better still, after making over the query into its simplest form, have your stenographer translate it into Russian.

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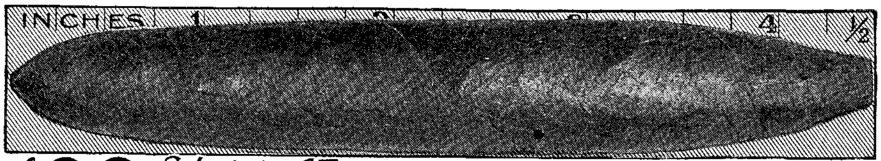

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SPICE OF LIFE

The Wrong Line.—He—"Each hour I spend with you is like a pearl to me."

She—"Aw, quit stringing me."—*Jester.*

Necessity.—He—"People are saying you married me for my money."

She—"Well, I had to give them some reason."—*Chicago Herald.*

Well Combined.—"Do their lives blend well?"

"Very. She has the gray matter, and he has the long green."—*The Lamb.*

Particular.—Boarding-house Mistress—"What part of the chicken do you wish?"

Freshman—"Some of the meat, please."—*Pelican.*

Slight Error.—"What is the price of this embroidered skirt?"

"Madam will find the skirts on the next table—that which she has is the new cape collar!"—*Chicago Herald.*

Egotism.—Unlucky Motorist (having killed the lady's pet puppy)—"Madam, I will replace the animal."

Indignant Owner—"Sir, you flatter yourself."—*London Opinion.*

Bringing Trouble.—"That fellow certainly is a dub."

"For why?"

"I told him I bossed my wife, and he went and told my wife."—*The Lamb.*

Not Her Job.—He was a young subaltern. One evening the Sister had just finished making him comfortable for the night, and before going off duty asked: "Is there anything I can do for you before I leave?"

Dear little Two Stars replied: "Well, yes! I should like very much to be kissed good-night."

Sister rustled to the door. "Just wait till I call the orderly," she said. "He does all the rough work here."—*London Opinion.*

His Plan.—An Irishman who was rather too fond of strong drink was asked by the parish priest:

"My son, how do you expect to get into Heaven?"

The Irishman replied:

"Shure, and that's aisy! When I get to the gates of Heaven I'll open the door and shut the door, and open the door and shut the door, an' keep on doing that till St. Peter gets impatient and says, 'For goodness' sake, Mike, either come in or stay out!"—*Tit-Bits.*

A Recipe.—An Irishman who is noted for his wit went into a public-house the other day and called for a glass of beer. The tumbler was not full enough for Pat's satisfaction, so he quietly asked the publican how many barrels of beer he sold in a week.

"Ten," replied the publican.

"I think," replied Pat, "if yer stand me a pint I could put yez on a plan to sell eleven barrels a week."

"Agreed," said the landlord, handing him a pint. "How now am I to do it?"

Pat, taking a big drink at his new pint, "Always fill your glasses."—*Tit-Bits.*

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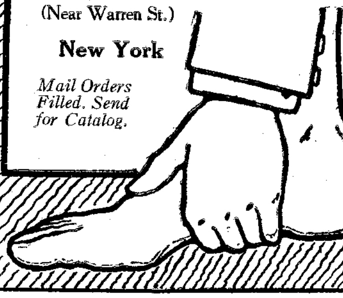

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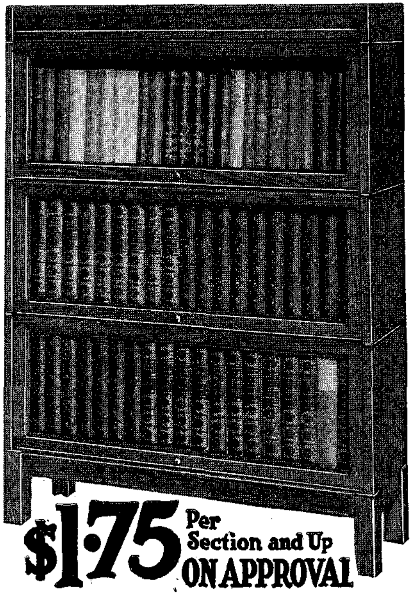

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—*Boston Transcript.*

Watchful Waking.—Patient—"What would you recommend for somnambulism?"

Doctor—"Well, as a last resort, you might try insomnia."—*Indianapolis Star.*

Precaution.—"You make your heroines singularly unattractive, old chap."

"Well, I don't like to do it, and I presume it hurts my vogue. But my wife is a trifle jealous and—you know—safety first."
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Broke Even.—"While I was watching the ticker some of my stock went up twenty points."

"Then you made a lot of money?"

"No. I came out about even. You see, my wife was at the milliner's at the same time."—*The Lamb.*

Effective.—Pa—"At last I've found a way to make that young scamp of ours stop winking his eyes."

Ma—"Really?"

Pa—"Yes; I'll show him the article in this science magazine where it says that every time we wink we give the eye a bath."—*Buffalo Express.*

New Disguise.—"I was preparing to shave a chap the other afternoon," says a head barber. "I had trimmed his hair, and from such talk as I had had with him I judged him to be an easy-going, unexcitable sort of fellow. But suddenly his manner changed. Out of the corner of his eye he had seen a man enter whose appearance upset him.

"Hurry, George!" he muttered to me. "Lather to the eyes—quick, quick! Here comes my tailor!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Unfair.—The employer of a Polish servant maid who has learned to speak English was telling of her experiences with the telephone. After its use was explained to her she was eager to answer every call. One day a ring came and she jumped to the instrument.

"Hello!" came from the receiver.

"Hello!" answered the girl, flushed with pride at being able to give the proper answer.

"Who is this?" continued the voice.

"I don't know!" exclaimed the maid. "I can't see you."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

One on His Honor.—A police magistrate in Cleveland was disposing of cases at the rate of about two a minute, with great exactness and dignity, being judge, jury, and attorney, all in one.

"Then you are sure you recognize this linen coat as the one stolen from you?" he said to a complainant.

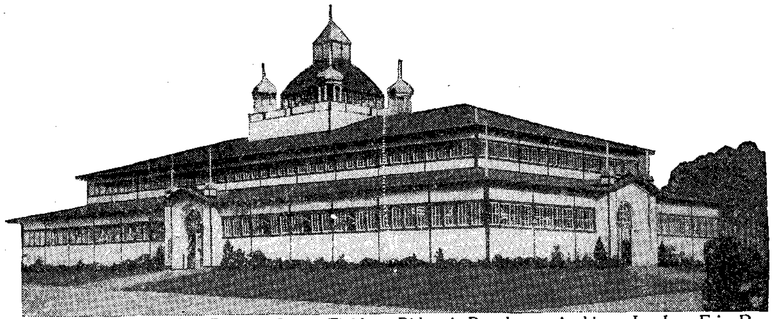
"Yes, your Honor."

"How do you know it is yours?"

"You can see that it is of a peculiar make, your Honor," replied the witness. "That is the way I know it."

"Are you aware, sir," shouted the justice, turning to a closet back of him and producing a similar coat, "that there are others like it?"

"Indeed I am," replied the witness, still more placidly. "I had two stolen."—*Case and Comment.*



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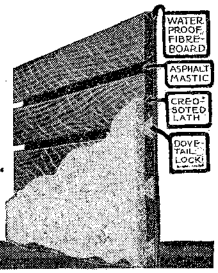

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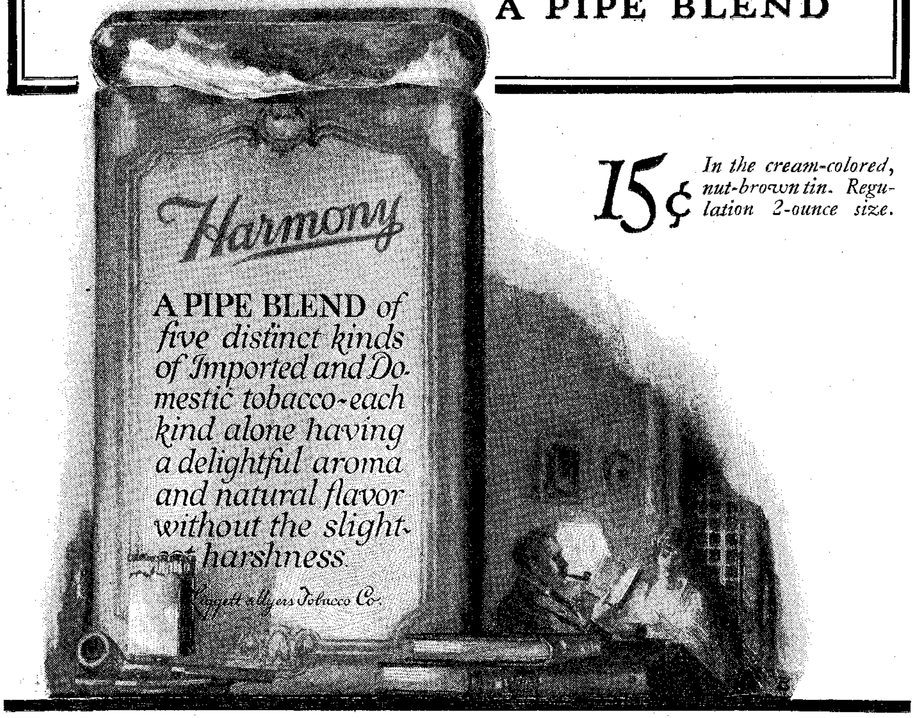
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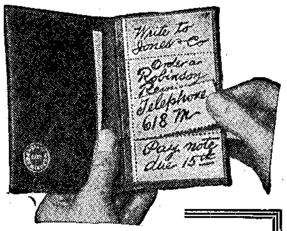

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

WESTERN FRONT

February 15.—London states that British trench-raids in the West have netted a gain of three-quarters of a mile along a six-mile front since the beginning of the new year.

February 16.—Four lines of French trenches, on a front of a mile and a half, and a half-mile deep, are taken by the Germans near the Butte du Mesnil, in Champaigne. The Crown Prince's army takes 858 prisoners in the operation. A big offensive is believed to be near at hand.

February 17.—The British strike the German lines on both sides of the Ancre, and achieve an advance of half a mile on a two-mile front. A number of prisoners are brought in.

February 18.—After a desperate battle in the Miraumont region, the British succeed in repelling three German attacks on recently won ground. Heavy losses are reported from both sides. The number of prisoners taken the day before is announced as 773 German officers and privates.

February 19.—Verdun is the scene of another artillery-duel as the French guns shatter the German fortifications at Damloup, near Fort Vaux. Many Allied raids are reported from Armentières, Messines, and Souchez.

February 20.—A British attack in the vicinity of Messines is unsuccessful, says Berlin, and a few prisoners are taken by the Teutons. On the other hand, the British report damaging German defenses near Armentières and Ypres, as well as near Hill 304 in the Verdun sector.

EASTERN FRONT

February 15.—In Galicia, east of Lemberg, the Russians thwart a German move to blow up a number of trenches. The mines, which were in readiness, were seized by the Russians and the occupants taken prisoners.

February 17.—Fighting on the Roumanian front is resumed in an indecisive battle in the Karpathians, near the Trotus Valley.

February 18.—Russian troops capture a hill near Tergu Ocna at bayonet point without firing a shot, says London, reporting the day's events in the East. A number of prisoners are also taken.

February 20.—Konitza, near the Albanian border in western Greece, is occupied by two Italian battalions, since the Greek authorities move southward to Janina.

GENERAL

February 15.—Word is received at Rio de Janeiro concerning a sea-fight in which the British cruiser *Amethyst* met three German raiders. After a short fight the raiders withdrew damaged. The action is said to have taken place about 125 miles off Fernando de Noronha.

The day's losses in the German *U*-boat campaign are set at 6 boats, of a total tonnage of 7,042.

The Italian troops operating in Macedonia win back Hill 1050, northeast of Monastir. It was lost to the Teutons a few days before.

February 16.—Great Britain announces a newly mined zone off the coast of Germany, Holland, and Denmark, and warns ships to avoid that territory as dangerous. The exit to the Atlantic of German *U*-boats is blocked by the spreading of mines here.

Seven more ships are sunk by German *U*-boats, bringing the tonnage loss for the day up to 9,536.

Talaat-Bey, the new Turkish Grand Vizier, announces in an address that the Turks are ready to fight to the last man to retain Constantinople. A large loan from Germany is reported to have been floated by the Porte.

February 17.—Only three ships are reported sunk to-day by *U*-boats, with a total tonnage loss of 6,469.

The British tighten their hold on Kut-el-Amara by taking more fortifications on the Tigris, with 2,000 prisoners, and much war-material. The fall of Kut is believed to be near.

February 18.—A tonnage loss of 12,000 tons is reported for the day, altho only three ships are sunk. One of them was the large British liner *Worcestershire*.

It is unofficially announced at Berlin that one submarine in the North Sea sank three cruisers and a transport of an aggregate of 51,800 tons in a single day.

Casualties in the German Army since the first of January are totaled at 77,534 troops, exclusive of Colonials. Since the beginning of the war the German losses have been 4,087,692 killed, wounded, and missing, according to English compilation from official German lists.

The Greek legation at Washington hears that due to the Allies' blockade many Greeks are starving, and a number of deaths from lack of food are reported from the various provinces. The population, it is said, are forced to live on grass and herbs, and epidemics are rapidly spreading throughout the country.

February 19.—The British attack the Turkish troops at Sannaiyat, and occupy two lines on a frontage of 300 yards and 540 yards respectively, on the left bank of the Tigris. The Turks launch two counter-attacks and ultimately drive the enemy back to their original positions.

Geneva hears that the German *Zeppelin*-raids on London have been discontinued as unprofitable, as was done some time ago in the case of Paris.

The day's losses due to *U*-boats total seven ships, of a gross tonnage of 16,196.

New war-measures are reported passed by the Indian and Australian governments prohibiting the departure of women or children for Europe under any circumstances whatever.

February 20.—The British War Office takes possession of all the leather in the United Kingdom, as well as seizing all unsold stocks of raw jute.

The exploit of a Russian submarine, operating in the Black Sea, and sinking nine vessels, is reported from London.

The number of ships sunk by *U*-boats during the day is announced as but four, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,729. The grand total of tonnage losses since February 1 amounts to 252,621 tons, vested in 128 boats.

The British take a Turkish garrison at a post near Bir el Hassana, on the Sinai peninsula.

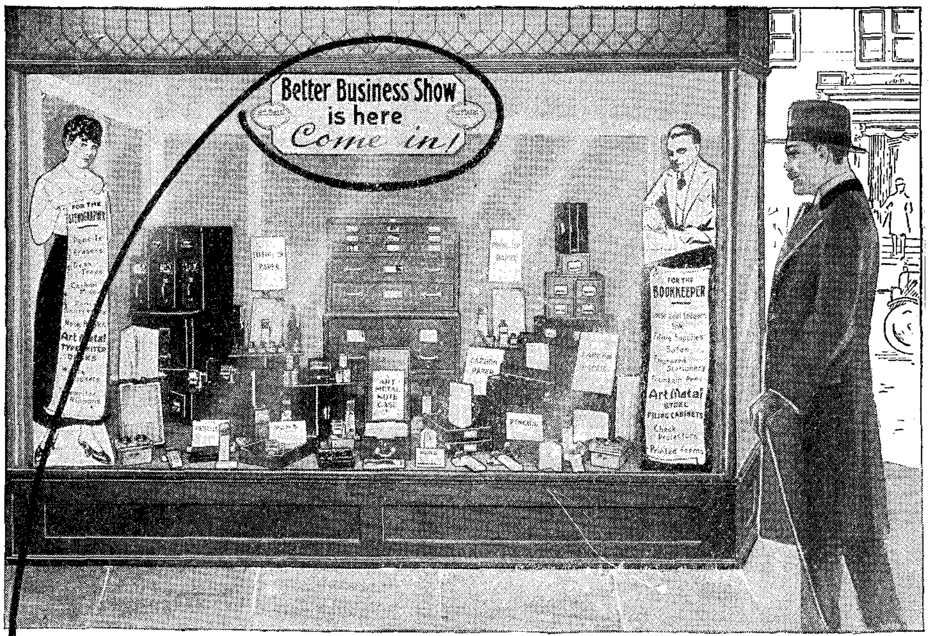
February 21.—London announces that the port of Plymouth has been closed to neutral vessels.

THE TEUTON-AMERICAN IMBROGLIO

February 15.—The arrival of former Ambassador Gerard is announced from Paris, with the added news that he will start for home as soon as arrangements can be made.

Minister Whitlock notifies the Administration that the American flag was not ordered down in Brussels, but that the German authorities merely "requested" its removal from the Legation.

Berlin reports the liberation of the American seamen who were brought in by the



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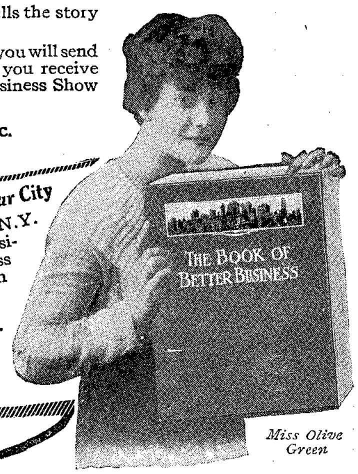

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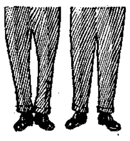

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steamer *Yarrowdale.* The American Government had sent repeated demands for this action.

February 16.—London avers that Americans have been told to leave Austria, but Washington denies the report, and makes every effort to avert a break with the Dual Empire.

February 17.—Capt. Charles A. Polack, of the German-Lloyd liner *Kronprinzessin Cecilie,* admits that the vessel was disabled by her crew under secret orders, when all were in the custody of a United States marshal. The order was received from Hoboken on January 31, before the German-American rupture.

Secretary Lansing informs Swiss Minister Paul Ritter, in charge of German affairs, that it can not indorse the supplement to the treaties of 1799–1828 as proposed by the German authorities. An unfair advantage to Germany in the event of war is given as the reason.

February 18.—The entrance to New York harbor is reported closed by a steel protection net to be in use during the night and so arranged that no ships may pass during the dark period. The barrier is located in the Narrows. A similar net protects the harbor at Norfolk, Va.

Warning from the German Government reaches Washington to the effect that arming of American merchantmen will be regarded as a warlike move at Berlin. The German aim is construed to be a general tie-up of American shipping.

February 20.—Ambassador Penfield is reported to have delivered to the authorities at Vienna a request for a restatement of Austria's position on the *U*-boat question, with special emphasis on whether the *Ancona* pledges are to be kept or not.

It is unofficially said that the Austro-Hungarian Government is one with Germany on the submarine question, and will carry out her unlimited warfare in the Mediterranean.

FOREIGN

AFFAIRS IN CUBA

February 15.—Several vessels of the Cuban Navy escape from Santiago and remain loyal to the Administration. Hope is entertained in Havana that the rebels may soon be driven out, as battling is reported in progress between the factions in the Province of Camaguey.

February 16.—The Cuban rebels are twice beaten by the Government troops at Hoyo Colorado, near Havana. The rebels are now said to be in retreat, after several have been killed. Four American war-ships are reported to be on the way to the island to aid restoring order and protect American interests.

February 17.—Havana announces a series of unimportant engagements between the rebels and the loyalists, with the general effect of quieting the uprising in a measure.

February 18.—The American mine-layer *San Francisco* arrives at Santiago de Cuba. An agreement with the Military Governor is made by the Commander not to permit Menocal vessels to enter the harbor, providing that it is not mined or blockaded by a sunken ship.

February 19.—An American note is sent to the President of Cuba to the effect that the Administration will support the legally constituted government under General Menocal, that the *insurrecto* government will not be tolerated, and that the rebels will be held responsible for property damages due to fighting or rioting.

GENERAL

February 16.—Octave Mirabeau, the noted French author, dies in Paris, aged 67.

The death of Mme. Rodin, one-month bride of the sculptor, is also reported from the French capital.

February 18.—Col. Benjamin Puente, War Minister of Peru, submits his resignation to the President of that republic. No reason is published.

Emile Carolus-Duran, noted French painter and member of the Institute, dies in Paris, aged 78.

February 20.—Berlin reports that 1,500 persons were killed and more than 3,000 injured in a munitions-factory explosion at Archangel, Russia. The damage is set at 50,000,000 rubles.

DOMESTIC

February 15.—By a vote of 10 to 24 the Ohio Senate kills the move to reconsider the recently passed suffrage bill. The measure is reported in the hands of the Governor for signature.

Three men, later identified as the American cowboys recently captured at Hachita, N. M., by Mexican raiders, are found dead and mutilated on the Mexican side of the border a few miles away from the scene of the raid.

The first legislative move as a result of the border mobilization dissatisfaction is reported from New Mexico as the State Senate receives a bill to abolish the National Guard in that State. The Guard is characterized as a "failure."

February 16.—The chief railways in the United States vote an embargo to relieve the car-shortage and traffic-congestion in the East because of the curtailment of shippings due to the German submarine campaign.

The tie-up in the New York Postmaster situation is broken as President Wilson sends to Congress the name of Thomas G. Patten for the appointment. The suggestion is said to have caused widespread approval among New York business men and members of Tammany Hall.

The construction of another Government wireless plant to link the United States with Tutuila, Samoa, by way of Honolulu is reported completed. Both plants are now in connection with the wireless at San Diego, Cal.

The annual Post-Office Appropriation Bill passes the House. It is reported to be of aid to the prohibition movement, since it prohibits sending liquor or publications carrying liquor advertisements into "dry" States.

February 17.—The rush to obtain citizenship papers establishes a record as more than 50,000 applications are entered in a single day. The German-American situation is considered the cause.

Coincident with the opening of the American Embassy in Mexico, the remainder of the National Guard now at the border is ordered home. The movement of 53,000 militiamen is to begin in two days, and will occupy two weeks for completion.

February 19.—The antialien land bill, recently killed in the Idaho State Legislature on advices from Washington, is reintroduced for consideration.

Major-General Frederick Funston, commander of the Southern part of the United States Army and famous as the captor of Aguinaldo, dies suddenly of heart-disease, at San Antonio, Texas. He was fifty-one.

Governor Lister, of Washington, signs the State "bone-dry" bill, which, unless referred by petition to the 1918 election, becomes effective early in June of this year.

The House votes to continue temporarily the present rule in the Danish West Indies, and to appropriate $25,000,000 to pay Denmark for the islands.

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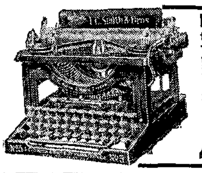

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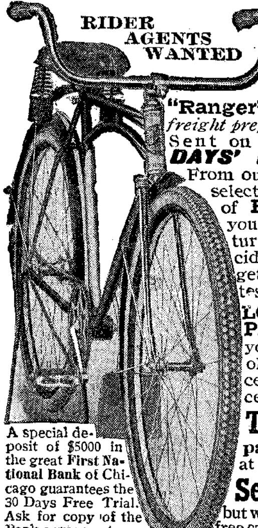

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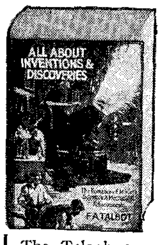

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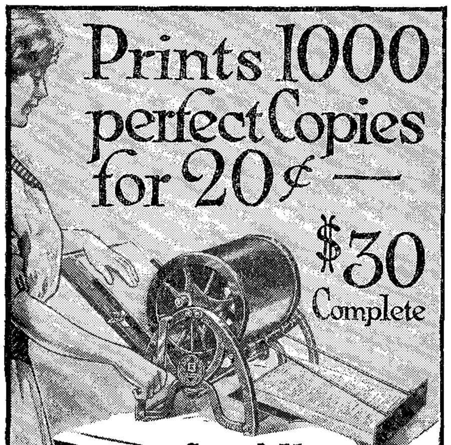

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THE AFTER-THE-WAR OUTLOOK

Economists still discuss, with varying degrees of pessimism or optimism, the condition of trade and general finance in this country, as well as in Europe, after the war. A notable recent expression of views came from Mr. F. C. Schwedtman of the National City Bank of New York, who contended for an optimistic outlook. What has been known as the "war after the war," he declares, will be "not so much an economic war between countries as a war within countries themselves against waste, extravagance, obsolete methods, class prejudices, and economic ignorance." A war of that kind will be waged in every country, our own included, the objects against which it will be directed being outworn educational theories, waste in the most precious of national resources, which is men and women, against waste in distribution, national and individual extravagance, and neglect of the farm. In this country the loss will not be in mere money, of which we have not been drained, but in things far more valuable than money, such as cattle, hides, wool, steel, oil, copper, and other kinds of our real national wealth. Mr. Schwedtman declared that the cattle now available for food in this country amount to 20 per cent. fewer than they were in 1907, and that the number of sheep has declined 10 per cent. Meanwhile, the population has increased 18 per cent. We can not blind ourselves to the fact that we now have, and shall continue for some time to have, less food, less shelter, and less protection from the cold than we had before the war.

During this coming period, when the productive forces of the world are to undergo readjustment to meet the new conditions after peace returns, we shall find that self-denial and finer kinds of economy, heretofore despised by us, will have to become the rule rather than the exception. Mr. Schwedtman does not believe that competition between this country and Europe after the war will become the bitter struggle which some writers have predicted it would be, but rather that we shall have this sharp war within ourselves and have it just because we shall emerge from the present war handicapped by extremely high wages and high costs of production, accentuated by habits of national extravagance.

As for the condition of Europe, Mr. Schwedtman believes that, on the whole, the productive power of the belligerent countries will be greater than it was before, altho they will all have to struggle under great burdens of taxation. The idea set forth in some quarters that the producing power of Europe will be prostrated by the war, because of the waste of human life, the destruction of property in war-zones, the colossal debts, and the neglect during the war of all industries except munitions and army transportation, he does not accept. Should the war last until August of this year, about 4,000,000 men will have been killed or hopelessly disabled, but in the belligerent countries at the same time there was a gain in population averaging annually about 5,000,000, of whom one-half were males, which means that in three years the male population has increased by more than 6,000,000, so that there was a gain of at least 1,000,000 more in man-power for industry than these countries had when the war began. Furthermore, to these figures must be added the stoppage in those countries of normal immigration to foreign countries, the return of former immigrants to their native lands, the remarkable success that has attended the use of women in occupations formerly pursued only by men, and the tremendous stimulus given to the invention of labor-saving machinery, to improved methods, and to higher organization. Mr. Schwedtman believes from these figures that the outlook is for an increase rather than a decrease in the producing power of the belligerent countries. He notes that it has already been asserted with some emphasis that since the war began the industrial efficiency of Russia and Italy has actually been doubled.

RUSSIA DEVELOPING HER TRANSPORTATION METHODS

Professor N. Kouznetzoff, now stationed in this country as a special trade representative of Russia, recently discust with a writer in *The Journal of Commerce* Russia's need for better systems of communication and the steps she is taking to secure them. It appears that activities are already going forward to secure an extension of Russian railways and the improvement of roads and water-routes for transportation. Out of these conditions many opportunities have arisen for American industries to secure sales of material needed in Russia and which Russia herself can not produce while living under war-conditions. Following are points in the statement made by Professor Kouznetzoff:

"The Russian Empire extends over a territory of about 400,000 square miles, nearly one-sixth of the earth's territory. The territory of the United States, with its colonies, takes up only 177,000 square miles, something only half the Russian territory. Tho Russia has a population of about 180,000,000, its system of communication is still much undeveloped. Until very lately little attention was paid to this question. The present war proved conclusively how essential and important it is for Russia to have more improved and more convenient systems of communication.

"The first railroad in Russia was constructed in 1838, between Petrograd and Pavlovsk, a distance of about 965 miles. During the latter half of the 19th century over 2,500 miles were built at the average of about 93 miles a year. Between 1896 and 1900 construction reached its highest development, a length of about 10,000 miles. In 1914 there were 46,000 miles of railroads. Nearly 33,000 are in possession of the Russian Government and the rest are private property. The United States in comparison with Russia possesses a net of railroads ten times longer, while Russia is almost twice as large. Among the intended new constructions, some of them deserve particular attention, namely the following:

1	Moscow-Shterowka	About	700	Miles
2	Kharkof-Penza-Inza	"	600	"
3	Orel-Novgorod	"	450	"
4	Rybinsk-Kishtym-Mishkino	"	1,000	"
5	Uman-Nicolaev	"	240	"
6	Kertch-Tokapse	"	200	"
7	Saratov-Asow-sea	"	600	"
8	Kief-Gitomyr	"	150	"
9	Alexandrovsk-Gay-Czardy	"	1,200	"
10	Kars-Borgom-Olty	"	....	"

"In order to complete this plan the Russian Government will appropriate about

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Chalmers puts Quality Materials and Quality Workmanship into every piece of the Chalmers cars. Therein lies the difference between the Chalmers and other cars in its class.

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The crank-shaft is drop forged from heat treated carbon steel in a single piece. Balancing weights are integral with the shaft. The shaft is 2¼ inches in diameter. Sturdy, but not excessively heavy. Rigid. Dense. Strong. It is balanced while rotating at a fast rate of speed, on a unique machine. This helps you to understand why the Chalmers motor is so smooth.

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The six connecting rods are designed to secure rigidity and lightness. They are made of a special carbon steel. Are unusually strong and dependable. They are built to withstand greater stress than some connecting rods weighing almost twice as much.

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Chalmers pistons are of Lynite. A light and tough metal just about one-third the weight of cast iron.

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The 6-30 motor, with light weight parts, turns up great power. Every ounce of it is delivered to the rear wheels. There is ample reserve for any emergency.

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Axle strength.
Engine simplicity.
Body strength.
Handling ease.
Frame sturdiness.
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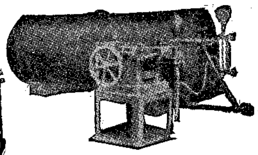

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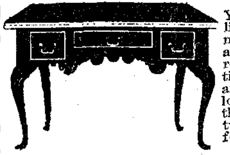

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500,000,000 rubles yearly for three years, and has raised the price of railroad tickets. To bring this plan to completion considerable capital and an immense amount of supplies will be necessary. It would be very hard to get these from Russian factories at present, as they have to be produced in immense quantities and in a very short time. American capital will find an opportunity for investment in this direction.

"The length of the water routes in Russia is about 180,000 miles, of which only about 60,000 miles are navigable for general purposes. The rest can be used only for shipments of lumber. The best water communications are in the provinces of Archangel, Vologda, Perm, and Olonetz. Notwithstanding the fine conditions for the development of a commercial fleet in Russia, the latest statistics show that this fleet consisted of 3,700 vessels of 783,000 registered tons. Of this number only 1,044 were steamers and the rest sailing-vessels and motor-boats.

"Simultaneously with the development of railroads in Russia the Government has planned a long program of development of water transportation, which, until the present, has been entirely neglected. The objects to be attained are defined as follows: 1. The creation of exits into seas by water routes. 2. Our cheaper freights, such as lumber, anthracite, and grains, must be brought to the ports of exportation without reloading. As a result of this developing problem another arises—the connection of artificial irrigation and the various river systems. Our main river, the Volga, flows into a closed sea, and therefore it is necessary to give her an outlet toward the north (which has been done), and also to give an outlet toward the south into the Black Sea. In a similar manner it is necessary to give an outlet toward the west to our Siberian rivers, at least as far as the White Sea. 3. The third problem is to provide a systematic betterment and the opening of new navigable rivers for the transportation of freight, such as grain, lumber, and, especially, coal. It is of special importance to transport coal from the Don basin into the western parts of the country by way of the Dnieper, and to the north to the Baltic Sea and the Ural; but in view of the expected rise in the freight charges it will be necessary to replace part with English coal after the war. Harbors and docks will be constructed in twenty localities. The completion of this work will require about one billion rubles.

"The territory of European Russia has only about 25,000 miles of roads. The development of the automobile industry has proved how essential more highways are for Russia. The present war has proved how the undeveloped system disturbs regular communication. In the Russian system of road-making the work is given to contractors, each of whom superintends a certain specialty. Here is another field for American enterprise. Structural committees will have to be organized on a large scale. By applying to Russian labor modern American devices great development and lucrative business will be secured. The following supplies will be needed: Tracks, locomotives, cars, pumps and supplies for water-stations, various lathes for new railroad factories, various machines for earthwork, road-rollers, and many other articles, which naturally will be bought from America."

WHAT OUR WAR-LOANS COST DURING THE CIVIL WAR

A writer in *The Wall Street Journal* presents data to show that the prices which England and France are now paying for money are not exorbitant. At the opening of the Civil War our national credit found itself reduced to a 12 per cent. basis. At one time, owing to the depreciation in our currency, the actual cost of money was equal to 15½ per cent. Two of the greatest loans made by the North were at 6 per cent. and 7.3 per cent. Following are parts of this writer's article:

"Many people are inclined to look upon the rates of interest which Great Britain and France are now paying for borrowed money as the rates of a bankrupt. But they forget that these are war-times, when the ordinary standards of credit must be disregarded. They also forget that the United States Government had to 'pay through the nose' for its loans during the Civil War. In fact, compared with the rates of interest in those days, the 5 per cent. and 6 per cent., which it is now costing both England and France, are conservative. It is of interest at this time to recall what it cost the United States Government to finance the War of the Rebellion. At the opening of the Civil War, the United States Treasury was depleted and the national credit reduced to a 12 per cent. basis. In 1860, failing to place a 6 per cent. loan, the Government borrowed on one-year treasury notes at from 6 to 12 per cent. discount; while in 1861, the Secretary of the Treasury sold a small amount of twenty-year 6s at 9½ per cent.

"The great popular loan at the beginning of the Civil War was the 6 per cent 5-20-year loan of 1862. This loan was placed directly with the people through one general agent and 2,850 sub-agents. There were $514,771,600 of this loan placed at par in currency. The other great war-loan was the 7.30 per cent. three-year loan issued in 1864 and 1865, of which $829,992,500 were sold at par in currency. The Civil-War loans (with the exception of the 6s of 1861, $18,415,000 of which were sold at an average price of 89.03 per cent.) were all placed at par in currency, but commissions ranging from ⅛ per cent. to 1 per cent. were allowed to the bankers distributing the bonds.

"However, it is worth noting that while the average interest nominally paid by the Government on its bonds during the war-period was almost exactly 6 per cent., the fact that payment was received in currency made the rate of interest actually paid much higher. The average gold value of United States notes in 1862 was 88.03 per cent., resulting in an actual interest-rate for that year of about 6¾ per cent. In 1863 the value of a currency dollar fell to 68.9 per cent., consequently the interest-rate rose to about 8¾ per cent. In 1864 the Government's credit reached low-water mark in an average market value in gold for its notes of 49.2 per cent., resulting in an actual interest-rate of about 12 per cent. At one time during the year the gold value of the notes was only 38.7 per cent. At this valuation the interest-basis was about 15½ per cent. In 1865 the notes averaged 63.6 per cent. in value, bringing the interest-rate down to about 9½ per cent. In the three following years the currency dollar was worth around 72 per cent. in gold, making the interest-basis about 8⅜ per cent."

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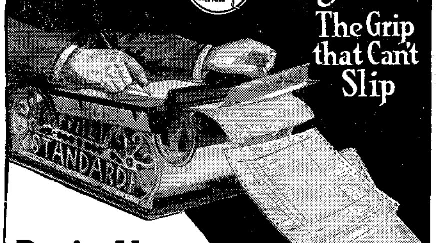

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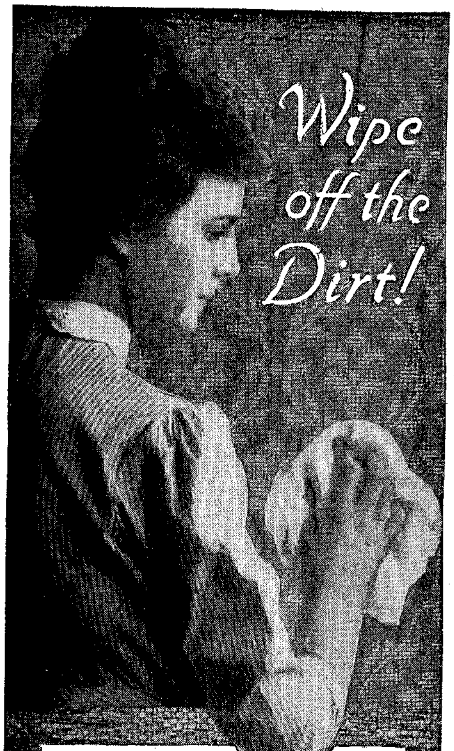
are already carried on by the new system over a certain part of the line and have shown that for Western railroads electricity is the most practical of powers. A writer in *The Wall Street Journal* believes it is not a far-fetched statement to say that all railroads eventually will come to use electricity, at least those whose lines are able to avail themselves of water-power. This writer says further on the subject: "To say that an electric locomotive will haul over a mountain-grade 30 per cent. more train-load, at a cost approximately 40 per cent. less than a steam locomotive, and that it is guaranteed to perform this unprecedented feat at sixteen miles an hour, as against nine miles for heavy freight-trains under steam, often with two locomotives to pull and one to push, means that the single-track road increases its facilities to a double-track standard in the matter of speed, weight, and length of train, to say nothing of enormous savings in the cost of operation." He then quotes C. A. Goodnow, assistant to the president of the St. Paul:

> "The outstanding feature of the success of our electrification is the ease with which heavy freight-trains are handled on the mountain-grades. Five trains of about sixty-two cars each are moved daily each way across the mountains by the big electric engines, and estimates are that four hours are saved by each train on each 100 miles. Recently, Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern, and J. M. Hannaford, president of the Northern Pacific, took a trip over 339 miles of our electrified line, and they were greatly interested in the sight of electric engines hauling heavy freight-trains up the steep mountain-grades at a speed of fifteen miles an hour or better, where formerly three or four steam-engines strained and puffed to move small trains at half the speed.
>
> "The railroad presidents were even more interested in the success of regenerative braking. They saw the heavy trains coast down the grades at an even speed without jarring, or jolting, or grinding of brakes. There is no delay while brake-shoes are cooled or replaced or draw-bars repaired. Then, too, electricity is generated and turned back into the wires for use, for under the regenerative braking system the motors of the engines are reversed and turned into generators which make use of the great force of the trains going down grade. The comfort and the ease of the regenerative braking is especially noticeable on the passenger-trains. The engine which hauled Mr. Hill and Mr. Hannaford took them 339 miles without a stop for overhauling, coaling, or watering, on which hours would have been spent on a steam-engine on a similar trip. We have had no trouble in maintaining schedules over our electrified lines this winter, for cold weather helps rather than hinders electric engines, which also buck through snow-drifts which stall steam-engines. The time we save on the mountain divisions has helped insure delivery of freight and passengers on time. Electrification, with its increased comforts, has brought a marked growth in our business. The ease of operation, the time-saving, and other advantages already brought out have led the management to take up the extension of electrification. It is hoped that soon the difficulties of the Cascade Mountains will be solved as have been those of the other ranges. Power can be developed in the Cascades just as it has been in the Rockies. Engineers are now at work on other problems of the improvement. It is a big undertaking, but the St. Paul system hopes to push it to completion soon."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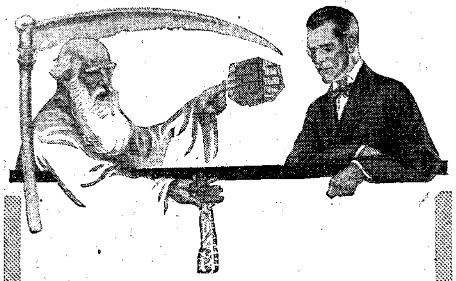

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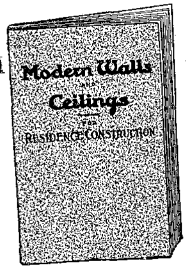

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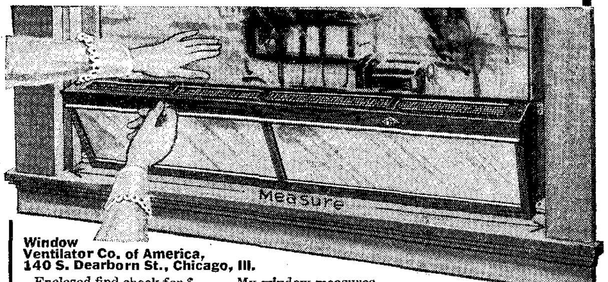

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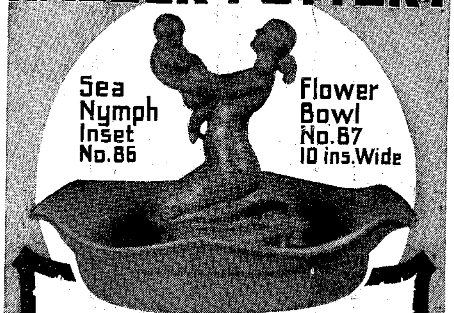

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"E. H. D.," Auburn, Mo.—"Please answer the following: (1) Did the United States pay tribute to Algeria until 1830, when the French began their conquest of Algeria? (2) What is the meaning of the word *Boche*, sometimes *Bosche*, used by the French to signify a German, and is it a French word? (3) Is a hydroplane used in air? Is a hydroaeroplane ever correctly called a hydroplane? (4) Is that prominent German general named *Hindenberg* or *Hindenburg?*"

(1) No. In 1795 the United States refused to pay further subsidies. In 1815 they defeated the Algerines and dictated terms to them. See the "New International Encyclopedia," vol. I, p. 405 (1914). (2) The word *bosche* has been traced as from two sources: (*a*) from German *Bursch*, fellow or lad; (*b*) from *Bursche*, the act of shooting with a rifle. Carlyle, in his account of the Battle of Prague, says that Prince Henry of Prussia heartened his men with "Bürsche, this way!" (3) A hydroplane is not used in the air as is a hydroaeroplane, and a hydroaeroplane is not correctly called a hydroplane. The hydroplane is a gliding boat, driven at great speed so that its bow is frequently out of the water while its stern is submerged. Practically, it may be described as skimming over the surface of the water, and does not rise out of it, as does a hydroaeroplane, which, rising from the water, floats through the air at such altitude as its motive power and supporting planes will permit. (4) The correct spelling of the name of the general you have in mind is *Hindenburg*.

"K. O. C.," Java, S. D.—The word *café* is a French word and is always correctly spelled with an accented "e".

"R. B. H.," Grand Rapids, Mich.—"(1) Is it permissible to use *aggravating* in the sense of 'exasperating'? (2) Is *overly* permitted, as '*overly* nice,' '*overly* particular'? (3) Is 'came on' permissible in the sense of 'She *came on* for a visit'? And the use of *on* in such expressions as 'Come *on* up'; 'Come *on* in'? (4) Is the use of 'had had' good English, as in 'The good times she *had had*'? (5) Is 'actual fact' a redundancy?"

(1) The dictionary marks the word *aggravating* in the sense which you mention as "colloquial," which means that it is permissible in conversation, but not in writing. (2) Such use of the word *overly* is archaic and colloquial. (3) "Came in" is better than "came on." "On" should be omitted in such expressions as "come *on* up," etc. (4) "Had had" is correct, but it would be wise to avoid it when possible, for repetition of the same sound does not commend itself to the ear. (5) Many a so-called "fact" having been characterized "a lie and a half," there is now room for the phrase "actual fact," but the form is in general condemned.

"H. R. M.," Hamilton, Fla.—"In the War of the Roses in England, one side used the emblem of the white rose and the other the red rose. A long time ago, somewhere I read the legend that as this long war ended, a rose was found that was both white and red. The house of York and Lancaster did intermarry at the close of the War of the Roses, but I would like to verify, if possible, this pretty little story of the red and white rose. Is there any foundation of fact upon which to base it, or is it just an invented tale?"

Please refer to Shakespeare's I. Henry VI., act 2, sc. 4:

"*Plant.* Let him that is a true-born gentleman . . .
If he supposes that I have pleaded truth,
From off this briar pluck a white rose with me.

Somerset. Let him that is no coward, nor no flatterer,
But dare maintain the part of the truth,
Pluck a red rose from off this thorn with me."

Warwick plucked a white rose and joined the Yorkists, Suffolk plucked a red one and joined the Lancastrians. There is a legend that when the Wars of the Roses ceased by the marriage of Henry VII. to Elizabeth of York, a rose-bush in the grounds of a certain monastery in Wiltshire, which had been bearing both red and white roses, now bloomed with petals of mingled red and white.

See Brewer's "Historic Note-Book," Green's "History of the English People," Collier's "British Empire," and Sidney Low's "Dictionary of English History."

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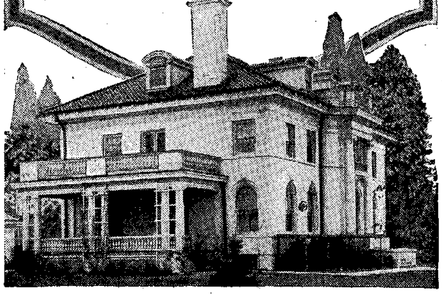

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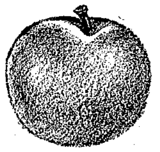

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"N. K.," New York, N. Y.—"I have a calendar on which the word *Menotomy* appears under an Indian figure. Has this anything to do with the months? If not, can you give me any information about it?"

Menotomy is the old Indian name for Arlington, a town in Massachusetts. In addition to the fact that it is a suburb of Cambridge, it is the name given by Cyrus E. Dallin, the sculptor, to the bronze statue which he designed and which has been placed in that town. The picture on the calendar was made from a photograph of the statue.

"E. H. R.," Fort Madison, Iowa.—"The word *canapé* is French for sofa. It is used in cookery to designate a slice of bread fried in butter and used as a support, or "sofa," that is, a serving base for sturgeon, caviar, anchovies, or other relish.

"P. M. R.," Dover, N. J.—The battle of Marathon was fought by the Greeks against the Persians. The battle was fought on the plain of Marathon, B.C. 490, and the Greeks defeated Datis and Artaphernes, the generals of King Darius. Callimachus and Miltiades, the Greek commanders, drove the Persians into the sea all along the line and they left 6,400 Persian dead as against 192 Athenians.

"M. F. H.," New York.—"Somewhere in Ruskin's writings he made use of the expression 'peace and prosperity.' Can you tell me in what work this phrase appears?"

The LEXICOGRAPHER fails to find the phrase referred to in Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations," Walsh's "Encyclopedia of Prose and Poetical Quotations," Stokes's "Encyclopedia of Familiar Quotations," edited by Treffry, and Wilstach's "Dictionary of Similes." In Hoyt's "Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations" (p. 471, col. 1), however, he finds the following, from Ruskin's "The Eagle's Nest," lecture ix—"People are always expecting to get peace in heaven; but you know whatever peace they get there will be ready-made. Whatever making of peace they can be blest for, must be on the earth here." This is the only quotation on *peace* to be found in the reference-books. There is, however, an address which was delivered in England by John Ruskin shortly after the Civil War (1865) in which the following passage occurs. Perhaps this is what is referred to:

> "As peace is established . . . the arts decline. They reach an unparalleled pitch of costliness, but lose their life, enlist themselves at last on the side of luxury and various corruption, and among wholly tranquil nations wither utterly away. . . . The common notion that peace and the virtues of civil life flourish together, I found wholly untenable. *Peace* and *the vices* of civil life only flourish together. We talk of *peace and learning*, and of *peace and plenty*, and of *peace and civilization;* but I found that those were not the words which the Muse of History coupled together, that on her lips the words were—*peace and sensuality, peace and selfishness, peace and corruption, peace and death.* I found, in brief, that all great nations learned their truth of word and strength of thought in war; that they were nourished in war and wasted by peace; taught by war and deceived by peace; trained by war and betrayed by peace—in a word, that they were born in war and expired in peace" (JOHN RUSKIN, *The Crown of Wild Olive: War*).

"J. T. M.," Hickory, N. C.—"Does 'one inch of rainfall' mean one inch according to our measure of length, or is it some other measurement?"

The inch used in measuring rainfall is the ordinary measure of length.

"E. H.," Stanberry, Mo.—"Which church has the largest membership in the United States, Methodist or Presbyterian?"

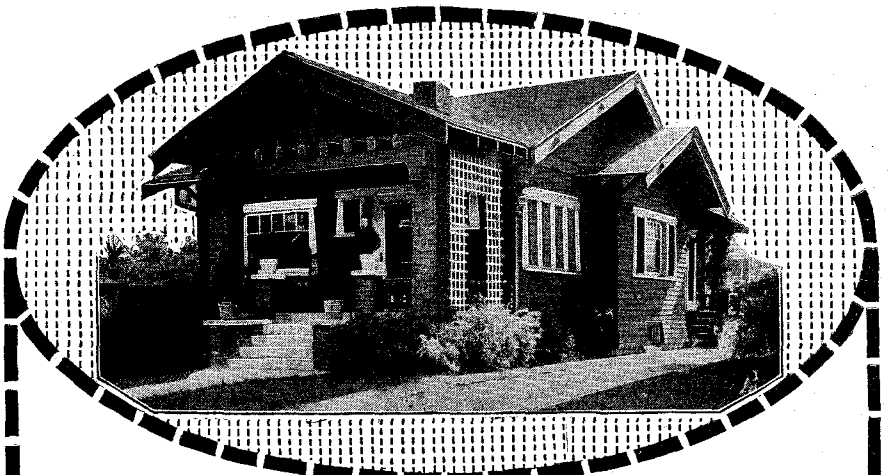
According to the latest statistics, there are in the United States, 7,472,108 Methodists and 2,104,039 Presbyterians.

"E. L.," New York, N. Y.—"Stevenson writes, 'An old oak that has been growing where he stands since before the Reformation, taller than many spires, more stately than the greater part of mountains, and yet a living thing, liable to sickness and death, *like you and me.*' Should not this last be *you and I?*"

"Like you and *me*" is correct, the preposition "to" being understood before "me."

"A. B.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"Which is correct, the word *mask* or *mat*, when used to describe the pasteboard form placed on a picture in order to make it look artistic?"

The word *mat* is the one to use; for, a "mat," in picture-framing, is a plate or card of thick paper, pasteboard, etc., either white, tinted, or gilded, in which a picture is displayed, and which surrounds the picture as a border or frame, generally under glass; a passe-partout. The word *mask* is not correctly used in this sense.



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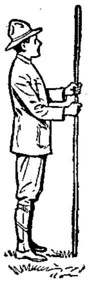

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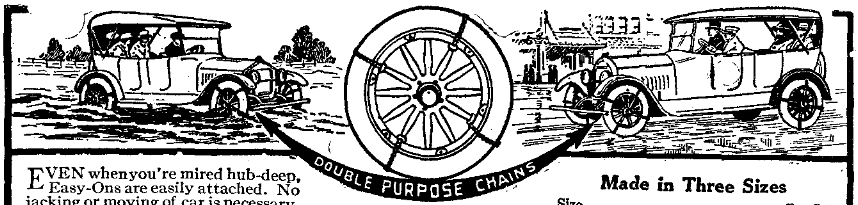

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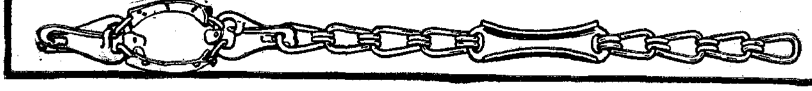

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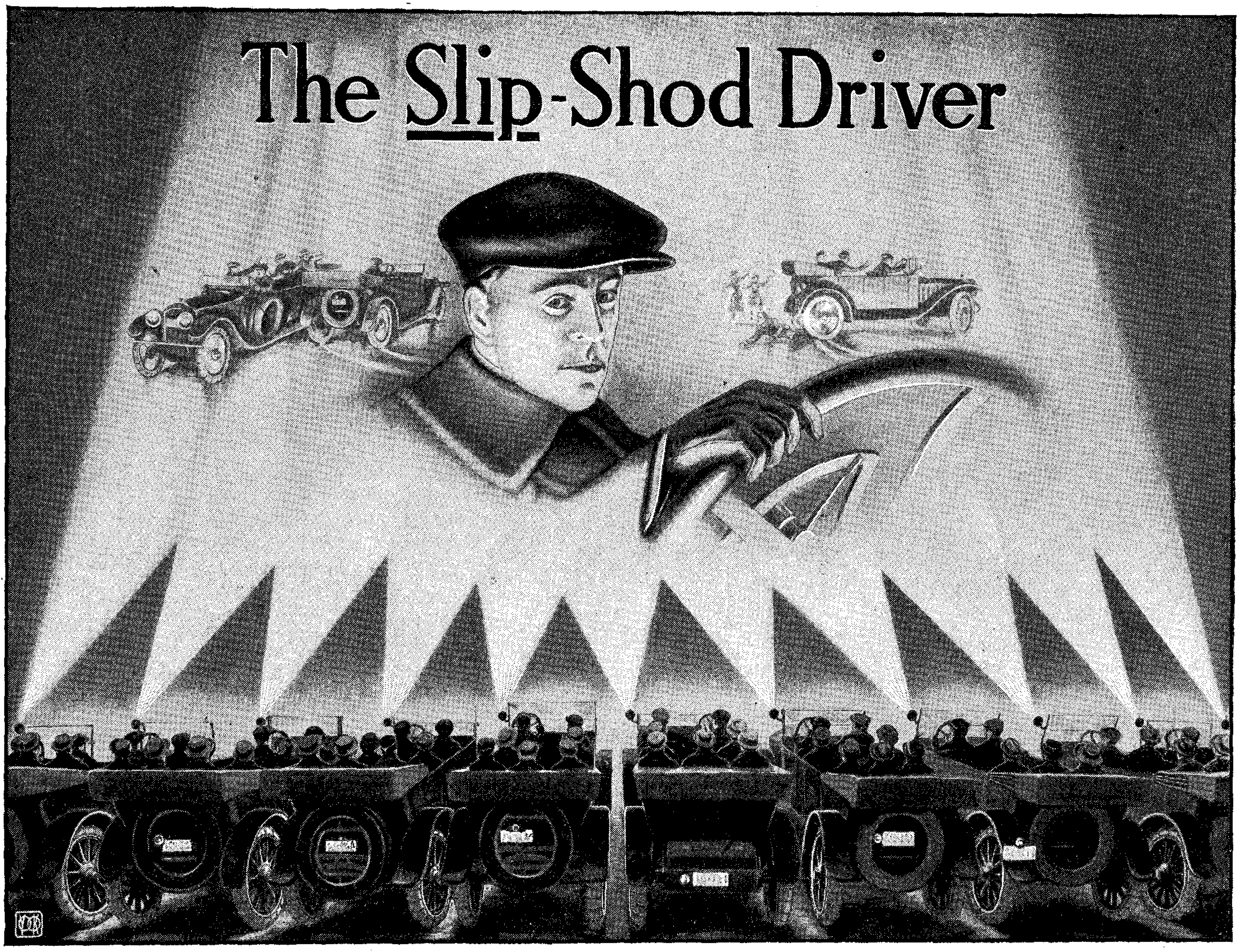

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